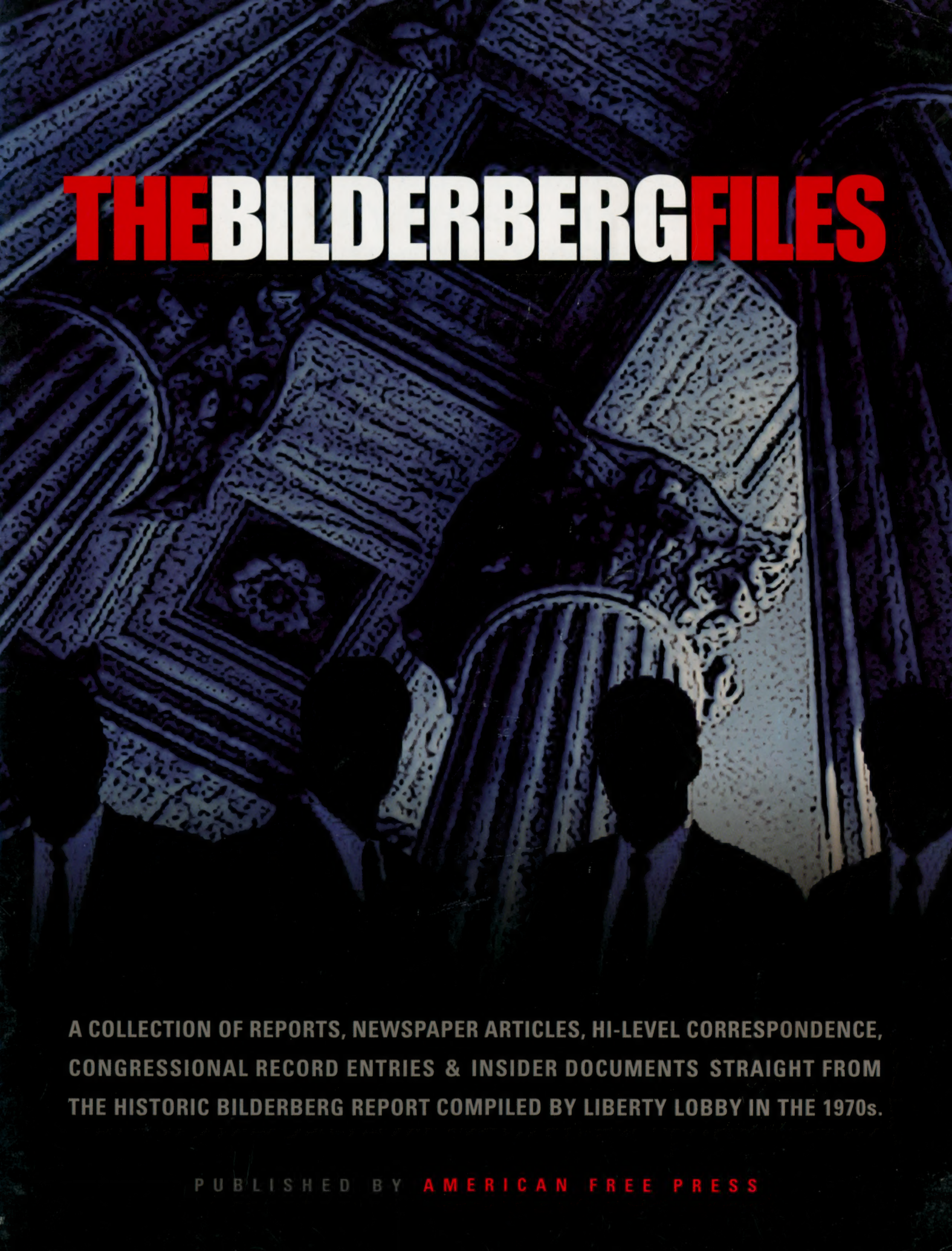




THE BILDERBERG FILES

A COLLECTION OF REPORTS, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, HI-LEVEL CORRESPONDENCE,
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ENTRIES & INSIDER DOCUMENTS STRAIGHT FROM
THE HISTORIC BILDERBERG REPORT COMPILED BY LIBERTY LOBBY IN THE 1970s.

PUBLISHED BY **AMERICAN FREE PRESS**

INTRODUCTION

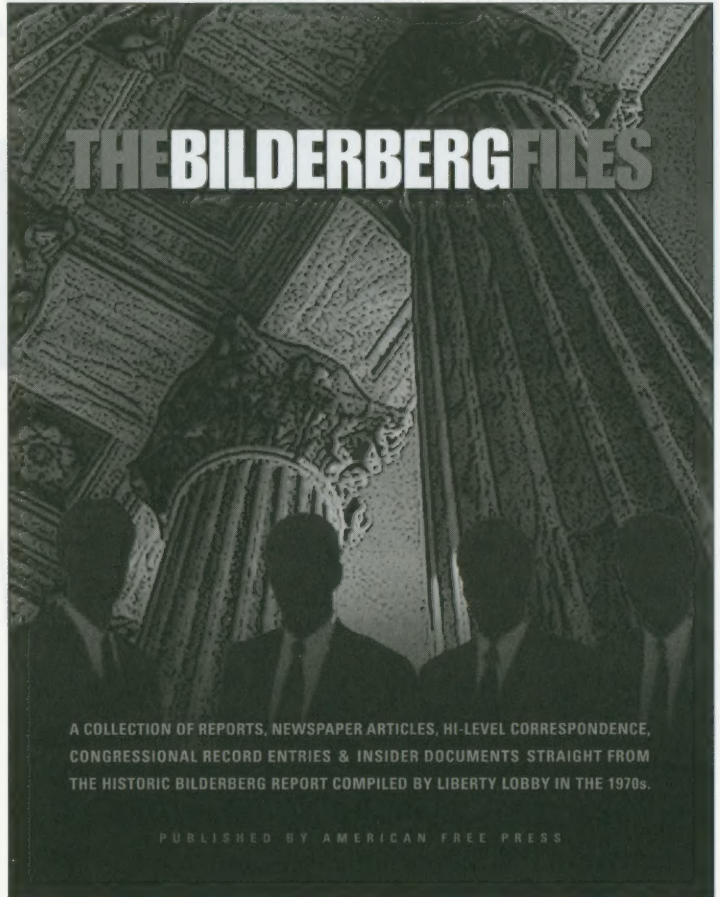
WHAT IS THE BILDERBERG GROUP AND WHY DOES IT MATTER WHAT THEY DO?

An introduction to this special assembly of rare research material relating to the history of the shadowy international power bloc which meets annually under the formal name: “The Bilderberg Meetings”

This document—originally published by LIBERTY LOBBY, the longtime populist Institution in Washington, D.C.—remains, beyond question, the primary source of research and background data on Bilderberg. Published by LIBERTY LOBBY under the title *Spotlight on the Bilderbergers*, it remains as relevant today—and perhaps even more so—than when first issued more than 30 years ago.

This new version of the report is brought to you by AMERICAN FREE PRESS, the national weekly newspaper established after powerful forces orchestrated the destruction of LIBERTY LOBBY, which, from its inception, sought to publicize Bilderberg’s intrigues. However, AMERICAN FREE PRESS picked up LIBERTY LOBBY’s torch and continued to expose Bilderberg. This report is the most detailed assembly available of a wide-ranging variety of materials relating to Bilderberg, illustrating clearly that directing the course of world events is very much Bilderberg’s agenda and that discussion of Bilderberg is hardly a “conspiracy theory” as the Bilderberg-influenced major media would suggest.

Included in this report are exact photo-reproductions of a variety of actual confidential Bilderberg documents that came into the hands of LIBERTY LOBBY’s treasurer, Willis A. Carto, who journeyed with Mrs. Carto in 1975 to Turkey where Bilderberg was meeting. (Carto’s account appears in these pages.) Carto, by the way, first learned of the existence



of Bilderberg (although its name, at that time, was unknown to the great unwashed of the general public) through a report by famed American columnist Westbrook Pegler (which is reproduced in these pages). Carto—a friend of Pegler—made it his personal mission to find out precisely what was going on with this mysterious group and began an energetic campaign through LIBERTY LOBBY and through *The Spotlight* newspaper, to investigate Bilderberg. Veteran journalist Jim Tucker (representing *The Spotlight* and later AMERICAN FREE PRESS) tailed Bilderberg all over Europe and North America. Tucker’s account of his journeys appears in his popular *Bilderberg Diary*.

Tucker summarizes both the importance of Bilderberg (and the fact the major media in America ignores Bilderberg) quite succinctly: "If a group of the world's most popular TV stars or football players met for a secret meeting at an exclusive resort once a year, the American media would be demanding to be admitted. But when the world's richest bankers and industrialists and powerful politicians get together for a secret meeting, the media looks the other way. Why?"

In these pages you will find a fascinating variety of documents and reports—even material from the *Congressional Record* (including a favorable report about Bilderberg by one of its members)—that demonstrates (despite frequent claims in the mass media in America to the contrary) that Bilderberg does indeed exist and that it does play a major (although little-known) role in shaping the course of global affairs.

As a quick tutorial, though, it might be appropriate to delineate the differences between Bilderberg and two other influential groups—the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission—which are closely connected to Bilderberg but which are often confused with the Bilderberg Meetings. Briefly, about Bilderberg, which is by far the most powerful of the three.

THE BILDERBERG MEETINGS. Takes its name from the hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland where the group first met in 1954. Meets at various locations around the world, always in extreme secrecy. The Rothschild banking dynasty and its associates in Europe were the primary forces behind the establishment of Bilderberg and incorporated their satellites in the American-based Rockefeller network into Bilderberg. Bilderberg has a revolving membership of several hundred participants composed of elites from the United States and Western Europe. Attempted for years to deny its very existence until LIBERTY LOBBY's publications forced it into the open. Acting in concert with Bilderberg are the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission which share limited overlapping membership with one another and with Bilderberg, membership always being composed of extremely powerful persons in the Rothschild (and Rockefeller) spheres of influence.

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. Based in New York and comprised solely of U.S. citizens. Publishes

the quarterly journal *Foreign Affairs* and conducts regular meetings and seminars. Key meetings are strictly off the record. The CFR was created in 1921 as the American branch of the London-based Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), which has essentially functioned as a foreign policy-making arm of the Rothschild dynasty. The RIIA was the brainchild of Rothschild family functionary Cecil Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes Scholarships which were devoted to training bright young American students that the United States should be reunited with Britain toward the goal of establishing "The New World Order." CFR members from the Hoover administration on through present day administrations, both Democrat and Republican, have continuously been appointed to key policymaking posts. Although 96-year-old David Rockefeller has been longtime chairman of the CFR, control of the institution has passed into the hands of less-widely-known but still vastly wealthy and powerful American-based satellites of the Rothschilds.

THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION. Organized by David Rockefeller in 1973. Holds an official regular annual conclave closed to the independent press, but conducts seminars and other less exclusive gatherings. Although membership was initially limited to elitists from the United States and Canada, Western Europe and Japan, several hundred in number, representatives from Latin republics have begun to appear at Trilateral gatherings. Issues periodic reports and maintains a website at trilateral.org. David Rockefeller has been the prime mover, but with his advancing age and the decline of the Rockefeller fortune his influence is on the wane.

If you hear in the "mainstream" media that the existence of Bilderberg is a "myth" or a "conspiracy theory," you now have in your hands the proof otherwise. Feel free to reproduce this material and give it WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION. Americans and people worldwide need to know who their would-be rulers are. And this is your resource material to make them aware NOW!

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At last! Here is the full and
complete story. . .all that
we know about the
Bilderbergers

**IRRESPONSIBLE
POWER**

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BILDERBERGERS

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Name & address
deleted

APR 8 1975

Dear Ms. McArthur:

Your letter to the President of March 10, 1975, has been referred to this Office for reply, because no one in the White House has any information regarding "The Bilderbergers." Unfortunately, after some investigation, we have not been able to discover any information regarding "The Bilderbergers" either.

I am sorry I cannot be of more help.

Sincerely,

Mary C. Lawton
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1975

Dear Mrs. Engler:

I appreciate knowing your concerns expressed in your June 25 letter.

The Bilderberg Conference attendees include persons of various political persuasions and economic backgrounds. Some participate as private individuals and others as officials of their governments. The purpose of their program is to provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas on matters of current importance. The conference was held openly with no intent on secrecy.

I hope I have been responsive to your questions.

Sincerely,

Donald Rumsfeld
Assistant to the President

Mrs. Margaret B. Engler
Apartment 12
1410 Central, SE.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

PEGLER

Spooky Parley On Georgia Island

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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SOMETHING very mysterious is going on when a strange assortment of 67 self-qualified, polyglot designers and arbiters of the economic and political fate of our western world go into a secret huddle on an island off Brunswick, Ga., and not a word gets into the popular press beyond a little routine AP story.

These gumshoe super-state architects and monetary schemers were drawn from all the NATO countries.

The fact of this weird conclave, as spooky as any midnight meeting of the Klux in a piney wood, was bound to get known to the world eventually.

I got my first word of it from a reader who happened onto St. Simon Island, Brunswick, on her way to West Palm Beach.

She wrote that the hotel on St. Simon was almost deserted, but that when she commented on this, the clerk said the place had been alive with mysterious characters a few days earlier and with Secret Service and FBI, too.

He Was There

I have not verified whether Secret Service and FBI were there, but I did brace Ralph McGill, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, by long distance, and he put on a bland face and said why yes, he had been there but had not thought the occasion required him, as a journalist, to write anything.

Ralph said he divested himself of his journalistic nature for the conference and wanted me to treat his discussion confidentially.

But, after all, I was phoning him as reporter to get information, whereas he had made some mental and ethical arrangement with him-

self which allowed him to de-journalize himself for this extremely newsy meeting.

However, I did agree not to quote him and will leave the facts to your judgment.

Two Invited

McGill and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the publisher of the New York Times, were the only journalists invited to this thing and I observed to Ralph that it was pretty dam funny that with so many thousands of reporters and professional opinionarians in this country, this conference tagged only those two and no others and they suppressed the story.

Elsewhere I was told that Sulzberger flew down from New York in his own ship.

Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, a statesman who certainly rates consultation in such a seminar, had not heard a word about it.

He and the Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on subversion were highly interested.

I keep emphasizing the secrecy because it was obviously planned that way.

Counsel Startled

Judge Robert Morris, the counsel for the subcommittee, had received side-long tips and he was startled when I was able to put in his hands further information which was verified by my talk with McGill.

I told Byrd and Morris and I am telling you now about a queer parallel between this thing and a conference on Jekyll Island, Ga., a similar retreat, way back in 1908 in which the currency of the United States and of the world was manipulated, to

what effect, whether for good or evil, opinions vary.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, called this one into being. He was the father of Winthrop Aldrich.

There have been many excited versions of that ancient hoe-down on Jekyll Island in 1908, but relatively few have ever heard of it at all. Byrd frankly admitted that he had not. Neither had Morris.

But long ago, B. C. Forbes, the biographer of American big business, told the wild, weird truth in a book and his version stands undisputed to this day.

Secret Session

He wrote that Aldrich and a small, select group of American and European financiers, with a strong Kuhn-Loeb, Hamburg, representa-

tion, sneaked onto Jekyll Island and stayed a week in such secrecy that not even the servants knew who they were. They called one another by only their first names.

There were 68 on the roster for the recent meeting at St. Simon Island, but one who was there has told me that Ike's protegee, Paul Hoffman, now of the UN, did not accept. Tom Dewey did.

And those present included the mysterious Gabriel Hauge, a "Lutheran lay minister, professor and economist," in the Wall Street Journal's description of the guy. He was there in the role of Eisenhower's "economic adviser." The Wall Street Journal said Hauge "helped teach Ike what to think."

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S. F. CALL-BULLETIN

☆☆

Fri., April 12, 1957

PEGLER

How Federal Reserve System Began

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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THE MYSTERIOUS congress of American and European wiseguys at St. Simon Island, Brunswick, Ga., on February 15, 16 and 17 recalls irresistibly the secret, fateful deliberations of a similar and smaller but equally presumptuous group of self-acknowledged super-intellects on nearby Jekyll Island off the Georgia coast in the spring of 1908.

This meeting was called by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, whose family is now entwined with the Rockefeller clan.

It resulted in the adoption of the Federal Reserve System, whether for better or worse no man can say with finality.

The similarity of the secret meeting of 49 years ago and the recent whispering session is irresistible.

The late B. C. Forbes, editor of Forbes' magazine and for many years the biographer of giants of American finance and industry, wrote a disturbing account of the Jekyll Island conference which was published in a collection entitled "Men Who Are Making America" in 1917.

Few Americans of this time have heard of that weird meeting.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Forbes' son, Bruce, who still operates the Forbes financial publishing interests, I am able to present the gist and some of the graphic text of the elder Forbes' account, which still was news to the

American people nine years later.

Mr. Forbes' account began thus:

"Picture a party of the nation's greatest bankers stealing out of New York on a private car, hieing hundreds of miles south to an island deserted by all but a few servants, and living there a full week under such rigid secrecy that the name of not one of them was once mentioned lest the servitors learn their identity and disclose to the world this historic episode in American finance. I am here giving the world the real story of how the famous Aldrich Currency Report, the foundation of our new currency system, was written. Paul M. Warburg is popularly supposed to have been the author and writer of the Aldrich measure. He wasn't."

Secret Bid

Aldrich issued a "confidential invitation to Henry P. Davidson, of J. P. Morgan and Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Paul M. Warburg, then of Kuhn Loeb and Company; and A. Piatt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, to accompany him on an extremely important — and secret — trip."

Asked Money Plan

Aldrich told them all that he intended to keep them on Jekyll, isolated from the world, until they had evolved "a scientific currency system for the United States," embodying all that was best in Europe.

They all voted for a central bank as the ideal cornerstone.

The authors of the epochal Aldrich report disappeared from Jekyll Island and slipped into New York undetected. When Congress assembled, they joined in writing the message that accompanied the report to the Senate."

The recent St. Simon Is-

land conference made no "report."

The public knows substantially nothing about the meeting nor even who se-

lected the company to attend or on what qualifications.

The Americans who par-

ticipated included some only slightly to the right of Earl Browder in certain political matters.

THE BILDERBERG GROUP - THE INTERNATIONAL EDITION OF THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. ONLY THE FIRST MEETING WAS HELD IN BILDERBERG, SWEDEN - WHICH GAVE IT THE NAME

WHERE ARE OUR FOREIGN POLICIES MADE? IN CONGRESS? THEY ARE MADE ELSEWHERE AND PASSED IN CONGRESS!

In 1957 the BILDERBERG GROUP met on St. Simon's Island, off the coast of Georgia. This was a three-day session, beginning Feb. 19 - so secret that all residents of the Island were put off during that session. We were not supposed to even know about it - but at the time we did print the list of names who attended. Now we have the new list of members of this group, which appears to be the TOP of the ladder, in the CFR action Committees.

Here are the names. * designates they attended the 1957 meeting, CFR the membership. These are the ones who are active in putting over our Foreign Policies abroad now.

* Chairman - His Royal Highness - Prince of the Netherlands	
* J.H. Retinger, Polish Charge of Affairs in Russia, 1941. Hon Secretary	
* Joseph J. Johnson, Pres. Carnegie International Peace, CFR	" "
* The Hon. F.D.L. ASTOR, Editor of London Observer - Special	
Sherman Adams	CFR
* George BALL, Atty.	CFR
* Fritz Berg, German	
* Muharrem BIRGI, Turkey	
* Eugene BLACK, Pres. International Bank	CFR
* Robert BOWIE, Asst. Sec. of State, Planning	CFR
* McGeorge Bundy, Harvard	CFR
* Benjamin V. Cohen, U. N.	CFR
* Adolph BERLE	CFR
Arthur ANDERSON,	
Export-Import Bank	
* Hakon Christensen, Denmark	
* Walker CISLER, Pres. Detroit Edison Co.	CFR
Wayne Coy	
* Pierre COOKE, Ins. Co. U.K.	
Gardner COWLES, Pub.	CFR
* Pierre Commin, French Socialist Party	
* Arthur DEAN, Advisor	CFR
* Jeen DeLaGrade, Amb. to Mexico from France	
* Thomas DEWEY	CFR
Allen DULLES - CIA	CFR
* Sir Wm. ELLIOT, Air Chief United Kingdom	
* Fritz Erler, Socialist Germany	
Brooks EMORY	CFR
* John H. FERGUSON, Atty.	CFR
* WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, Sen.	
* Lincoln GORDON, Harvard Con. to NATO	CFR
* Sir Colin Gubbins, U. K.	
* OWEN LATTIMORE	CFR
Gen. L.L. Lemnitzer	CFR
* Peter LIEFNICK, Mon. Fund Netherlands	
* Paul MARTIN, Canada	
* David McDONALD, Pres. U.S. Steel Workers Union	
Ralph FLANDERS, Sen.	CFR
* George G. McGEE, Sen.	CFR
* Ralph MAGILL, Editor Atlanta Constitution	
* Alex. MENNE, Pres. German Chemicals	
* Robert MURPHY, State Dept.	CFR
Gen. A. Gruenther	CFR
John Gunther, Writer	CFR
H. F. Guggenheim	CFR
Harry D. Gideonse, Educator	CFR
DEAN ACHESON, State Dept.	CFR
Harold K. Ginsberg	
* Brooks HAYS, Asst., State Dep.	CFR
* Lawrence HAFSTEAD, Research, Atomic En.	
* Jens C. HAUGE, Socialist	
* Gebriel HAUGE, Asst. to Pres. Eisenhower	
* Dennis Hesley, Labor	
* Michael Heilprin	CFR
* Henry HEINZ	CFR
Arnold Heeney, Ambassador	
* Lief HOEGH, Norway, Banker	
* PAUL HOFFMAN	CFR
Joseph C. HARSCH,	
C. S. Monitor	CFR
* C.D. Jackson, V.P. TIME Del. to U. N.	CFR
* William JACKSON, Atty.	CFR
* Perre JACOBSEN, Sweden Mon. Fund	
Philip JESSUP, Rep. to International Court	CFR
* George KENNAN, Amb. to Soviet Union	CFR
* Vis. KILMUR, U. K.	
* Henry Kissenger, R. Bros. Fund	CFR
Karl KOMPTON, Science	CFR
Thomas LAMONT, Banker	CFR
Walter Levy	
* Imbriani LONGO, Italy	
Isodor LUBIN, Econ.	CFR
Rudolf Mueller, Atty. Germany	
* Frank NASH, U. N.	CFR
* Paul Nitze, State Dept.	CFR
* Geo. NEBOLSHINE, Atty. Coudert Bros. N. Y.	CFR
Robert OPPENHEIMER	CFR
* Morehead PATTERSON	CFR
* Don K. PRICE	CFR
Wm. PALEY, C.B.S.	CFR
GORD MEYER, U.W.F.	CFR
Palmer HOYT, Publ. Denver Post	
Raymond FOSDICK	CFR
* DAVID ROCKEFELLER	CFR
* NELSON ROCKEFELLER	CFR

* Henry R. BERTS	CFR	where the first meeting was held.
* DEAN RUSK	CFR	
* A. H. SULZBERGER	CFR	The only meeting held in this country
* H.B. SWOPE, Banker	CFR	as far as we know, was on St. Simons
* Louis L. STRAUS	CFR	island off the coast of Georgia, in '57.
Chas. SALTSMAN,		So secret that no one heard of it
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		before, but the word leaked out after
David SARNOFF	CFR	it was over through some who attended.
Alex. SACHS, Banker	CFR	They believed that being on an island,
Gerald SWOOP, Banker	CFR	and putting all residents off during
J.L.S. STEELE, Dir. Chem.		
U. K.		the three day conference, complete
Eric WARBURG	CFR	secrecy could be maintained. Perhaps
Sidney WEINBERG	CFR	this explains why the rest have been
* Alex. WILEY, Sen.		held elsewhere.
* John W. VOREYS, Cong.		
* Otto WOLFF, Germany		
* W. T. WREN, Inds., U.K.		

B I L D E R B E R G E R

This name is supposed to be derived from the place somewhere in Europe

However, one was planned for London toward the end of this past October, the same time as the so-called "Citizens Commission on Nato" was also to be held in London—some of the same people are members of both. How much do Americans

really know about these important matters in which we are involved?

The CFR controlled press in this country, can print articles about the Ultra Right wing groups— but we have little opportunity to inform the people about such ULTRA INTERNATIONAL organizations as this, forming policies for us, because of complete secrecy with meetings held in other parts of the world.

This is an illustration of a mistaken idea our people have— i.e. that Communism is the only thing to fear. These people use Communism to divert the attention from International One World movements they direct. Through the fear of Communism they try to force World Federation— under the control of a few who desire to rule the world.

Following are excerpts from The New Unhappy Lords, by A. K. Chesterton, 1961:

In September 1958 another meeting of the Bilderberg Group took place in Buxton, Derbyshire. With the exception of three very old residents, the Palace Hotel at Buxton was cleared of guests so as to accommodate these cloak and dagger boys, and not only that—the normal hotel staff was temporarily suspended during the invasion so that alien waiters and porters should have the exclusive duty of looking after the conspirators. It would be interesting to know how the foreign servants came to be collected for the job and just what international security tests they were called upon to pass.

The Mayor of Buxton, whose courteous function it was to welcome conferences to his town, was rudely ignored, as the Queen seems to have been, by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, whose presence on British soil one would have thought necessitated a courtesy call on Her Majesty. Protocol goes by the board when esoteric international policies are to be discussed.

The security measures taken were prodigious. They made clear that if we had not the honour of entertaining the arch-conspirators in person, at least we had the doubtful distinction of being visited by their very highest agents. They came not in their official capacities but as private citizens. That fact was repeatedly stressed. Yet, according to rumour, there arrived for their use crates of official documents so secret that the crates had to be locked—together with a British officer as custodian—in a room at the Buxton police station. When asked about the authenticity of this rumour, the Conference's spokesman tried to laugh it off. However, after persistent enquiries the spokesman said: "Well, if General Schuyler (Chief of Staff of S.H.A.P.E.) brought along certain documents, that is his affair." I am not saying that General Schuyler did in fact bring along the papers; the above is merely a report of the conversation with the spokesman in front of many Press witnesses. Whatever the truth of the matter, the entire Buxton assemblage stank of its own furtiveness and concealed aims.

At least twenty-four of those who attended the Buxton meeting also attended that on St. Simons Island. Among these were John J. McCloy and David Rockefeller (both

Chase Manhattan) and Paul Rykans, a Dutch banker and member of the Anglo-Dutch Trade Council and chairman of an "industrial development" organisation called MIDECON. One hundred and twenty European and six U.S. firms were in this organisation in 1960 for the purpose of "developing" the Middle East. One of the U.S. members of MIDECON was Rockefeller Centre Inc. Both David and Nelson Rockefeller have been and may still be members of the Council on Foreign Relations. James S. Rockefeller is or was the president of the First National City Bank of New York. Anybody who likes to get a Directory of Directors and a few dozen copies of the International Monetary Fund weekly will find plenty of evidence to indicate that a good deal of so-called "economic policy", whether in Washington or Indonesia, Australia or Sweden, emanates from a relatively small circle of interested parties.

The following is a list of the names of conspirators who attended the Buxton meeting. I use the word "conspirators" deliberately. Men pursuing purposes which will bear the light of day do not hold secret meetings in different parts of the world. The whole business could be treated as schoolboy silliness were it not for the fact that there emerged from such gatherings policies hostile to the traditional order of life. To deprive the public of using the Buxton hotel cocktail bar and other amenities so as not to intrude on the privacy of the plotters has about it something of the spirit of 1984 and would be better accepted by the cowed citizens of Moscow than it was by the wholesome burgesses of Buxton.

J. H. Retinger (Hon. Secretary); Jo. E. Johnson (Hon. Secretary in the U.S.); Herman J. Abs, Germany; Dean Acheson, United States; Giovanni Agnelli, Italy; Geo. W. Ball, U.S.; Walworth Barbour, U.S.; Wilfred Baumgartner, France; Sir Edward Beddington-Behrens, U.K.; Berthold Beitz, Germany; Fritz Berg, Germany; Muharrem Nuri Birgi, Turkey; P. A. Blaisse, Netherlands; Hans C. Boden, Germany; Erik Boheman, Sweden; Max Brauer, Germany; Randolph W. Burgess, U.S.; Louis Camu, Belgium; Guido Carli, Italy; Clifford P. Case, U.S.; Victor

Cavendish-Bentinck, U.K.; Sir Ralph Cochrane, U.K.; Erich Dethleffsen, Germany; Fritz Erler, Germany; John Ferguson, U.S.; H. T. N. Gaitskill, U.K.; Walter L. Gordon, Canada; Joseph Grimond, U.K.; Sir Colin Gubbins, U.K.; Walther Hallstein (Chairman, European Common Market Commission); Joseph C. Harsch, U.S.; Gabriel Hauge, U.S.; Denis Healey, U.K.; Michael A. Heilperin, U.S.; H. J. Heinz II, U.S.; Leif Hoegh, Norway; C. D. Jackson, U.S.; Viscount Kilmuir, U.K.; E. N. van Kleffens; Viscount Knollys, U.K.; Ole B. Kraft, Denmark; Thorkil Kristensen, Denmark; Giovanni F. Malagodi, Italy; John J. McCloy, U.S.; Geo. C. McGhee, U.S.; Philip E. Mosley, U.S.; Roger Motz, Belgium; Rudolf Mueller, Germany; Alfred C. Neal, U.S.; Geo. Nebolsine, U.S.; Paul H. Nitze, U.S.; David Ormsby-Gore, U.K.; P. F. S. Otten, Netherlands; P. N. Pipinelis, Greece; Alberto Pirelli, Italy; Pietro Quaroni, Italy; Sir Alfred Roberts, U.K.; David Rockefeller, U.S.; Michael Ross, U.S.; Jacques Rueff; Paul Rykans, Netherlands; Carlo Schmid, Germany; C. V. R. Schuyler; J. L. S. Steel, U.K.; Thomas Stone, Canada; Terkel M. Terkelsen, Denmark; Henry Tiarks, U.K.; Every A. Vermeer, Netherlands; Marc Wallenberg, Sweden; Otto Von Amerongen, Germany; Paul Van Zeeland, Belgium; J. D. Zellerbach, U.S.

In 1961 an article in the *Toronto Star* read as follows: "The Tenth Bilderberg Conference attended by seventy delegates from Europe and North America wound up yesterday after three days of discussion of common problems. Participants, whose names were not disclosed, included leaders of the political, industrial, labour and professional fields of both continents, an official statement said. Chairman of the meeting was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who left Quebec yesterday for home after making private visits to cities in Mexico, the U.S. and Canada. The statement said although the conference 'followed the original Bilderberg concept of not attempting to reach conclusions or to recommend policies, there was substantial agreement on the need to promote better understanding and more effective co-ordination among the Western nations. Points of particular concern included the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in world policy, the strengthening of both the nuclear and non-nuclear deterrent power of the alliance and the responsibility for control of atomic weapons inside Nato', the statement said. 'The implications for Western unity of the change in the relative economic strength of the U.S. and Western Europe also were discussed at some length.'"

To the unsuspecting all this may seem innocuous, perhaps even fatuous. For instance, there might not appear to be much danger in a body that does not attempt to reach conclusions or to recommend policies. However, there are other factors to be taken into account. Quite a lot of money is needed to fly seventy delegates from all over the world to an annual conference. Who finds that money and why? And who delegates the delegates? The author finds it hard to believe that the expense is incurred merely for the pleasure of staging discussions not aimed at any conclusion. Let there be no doubt about this business. When people like Frankfurter, Dean Acheson and Cyrus Eaton foregather it is not for the purpose of amiable chats and mutual back-scratching. If the Bilderberg conferences reach no conclusions and recommend no policies,

it is because the conclusions have already been reached and the policies determined, so that the delegates assemble to be told what the form is. They do not need to be given their orders. Once the form is declared they know well enough what is expected of them, while for our part it can be affirmed with assurance that the Bilderberg "power-elite" would not discuss the nuclear power deterrence of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance in any sense favourable to countries such as Great Britain retaining nuclear weapons under their own sovereign control. ***

I affirm that the influences behind the European movement which made use of Retinger's idealism are, from a national and Christian point of view, thoroughly unwholesome and indeed evil, in that what they seek is a monopoly of political and financial power. Evil, too, is the method. ***

Who selects the "leading political and industrial personalities" who go cavorting around the globe to attend secret discussions upon world affairs? Is the Bilderberg Group a flying circus nominated by the Royal Institute of International Affairs and its dominating partner in America, the Council on Foreign Relations? Some kind of nexus seems certain. Both Chatham House and the Council fit the description of what has been called the Power Elite—"a group of men similar in interest and outlook, shaping events from invulnerable positions behind the scenes." And what is the Bilderberg Group if not precisely that?

We may be certain that the Group was not organised by Joseph Retinger as the principal. Who would the principal have been? Baruch? Frankfurter? The Kuhn, Loeb gang? And why the cloak and dagger stuff? Is the Bilderberg Group an apparatus of Grand Orient Masonry? Whatever the answer to that question the atmosphere of plotting in the dark which pervades it has a dank and very nasty smell. Sir Edward Beddington-Behrens would perform a service to the Western Nations if he would describe in more detail the work and background of Retinger, who was a very mysterious person indeed.

There are other points worth noting. It was possible for Dean Acheson, former U.S. Secretary of State, to slip in and out of Britain for the Buxton Conference without exciting any British newspaper comment. The Bilderberg Group had affirmed its desire to strengthen the Nato alliance, which was brought into being to contain Communism. Yet when two American juries found Alger Hiss guilty of perjury in denying that he was a Communist agent, Dean Acheson publicly reaffirmed his friendship with the traitor. Another Bilderberg enthusiast was Cyrus Eaton, the American millionaire who allowed his Pugwash home to be used for Bilderberg sponsored conferences. Yet Cyrus Eaton was notorious for his pro-Communist sympathies.

If it were possible to bring members of the Bilderberg Group before a Commission of Enquiry they would have these and many other matters to explain. They would also have to give a more satisfactory answer than any yet offered about the need for a secret society technique so stringent that not even the honest British waiters and waitresses at a Buxton hotel could be allowed within ear-shot of the conspirators. Until Prince Bernhard and his colleagues explain themselves, which is an improbable event, I propose to designate them as the chosen lackeys of the New York Money Power charged with the task of plotting to bring into being a One World tyranny.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

April 11, 1964

THE BILDERBERG MEETINGS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the 13th in a series of Bilderberg meetings on international affairs, in which I participated, was held in Williamsburg, Va., on March 20, 21, and 22.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a background paper entitled "The Bilderberg Meetings."

THE BILDERBERG MEETINGS

The idea of the Bilderberg meetings originated in the early fifties. Changes had taken place on the international political and economic scene after World War II. The countries of the Western World felt the need for closer collaboration to protect their moral and ethical values, their democratic institutions, and their independence against the growing Communist threat. The Marshall plan and NATO were examples of collective efforts of Western countries to join hands in economic and military matters after World War II.

In the early 1950's a number of people on both sides of the Atlantic sought a means of bringing together leading citizens, not necessarily connected with government, for informal discussions of problems facing the Atlantic community. Such meetings, they felt, would create a better understanding of the forces and trends affecting Western nations; in particular, they believed that direct exchanges could help to clear up differences and misunderstandings that might weaken the West.

One of the men who saw the need for such discussions was the late Joseph Retinger. In 1952 he approached H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands with the suggestion of informal and unofficial meetings to discuss the problems facing the Atlantic community. Others in Europe wholeheartedly supported the idea, and proposals were submitted to American friends to join in the undertaking. A number of Americans, including C. D. Jackson, the late General Walter Bedell Smith, and the late John Coleman, agreed to cooperate.

The first meeting that brought Americans and Europeans together took place under the chairmanship of Prince Bernhard at the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland, from May 29 to May 31, 1954. Ever since, the meetings have been called Bilderberg meetings.

NO STRICT RULES OF PROCEDURE

From the outset it was the intention of the Bilderberg founders and participants that no strict rules of procedure govern the meetings. Every effort was made to create a relaxed, informal atmosphere conducive to free and frank discussions.

Bilderberg is in no sense a policymaking body. No conclusions are reached. There is no voting and no resolutions are passed. The meetings are off the record. Only the participants themselves may attend the meetings.

PARTICIPANTS

It was obvious from the first that the success of the meetings would depend primarily on the level of the participants. Leading figures from many fields—industry, labor, education, government, etc.—are invited, who, through their special knowledge or experience, can help to further Bilderberg objectives. Representatives of government attend in a personal and not an official capacity. An attempt is made to include participants representing many political parties and points of view. American participation has included Members of Congress of both parties.

Over the years, Bilderberg participants have come from the NATO countries, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, and Finland, and have included prominent individuals such as Dean Rusk, Christian A. Herter, Maurice Faure, Franz-Josef Strauss, Amintore Fanfani, Panayotis Pipinelis, Reginald Maudling, the late Hugh Gaitskill, Omer Becu, Guy

Mollet, the late Michael Ross, Herman Abs, C. L. Sulzberger, Joseph Harsch, and T. M. Terkelsen. Individuals with international responsibilities have also participated, among them being Gen. Alfred Gruenther, Lord Ismay, Eugene Black, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, Paul-Henri Spaak, and the late Per Jacobsson.

THE MEETINGS

Bilderberg meetings are held at irregular intervals but have taken place once or twice a year since 1954. All the early conferences were held in Europe, but a meeting is now held on this side of the Atlantic every few years to provide a convenient opportunity for American and Canadian participants to attend.

The Bilderberg meeting at Williamsburg, Va., on March 20, 21, and 22, is the 13th to take place since 1954. The 12 preceding meetings were held at:

1. Oosterbeek, the Netherlands, May 29-31, 1954.
2. Barbizon, France, March 18-20, 1955.
3. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, September 23-25, 1955.
4. Fredensborg, Denmark, May 11-13, 1956.
5. St. Simon's Island, Georgia, United States, February 15-17, 1957.
6. Fluggi, Italy, October 4-6, 1957.
7. Buxton, United Kingdom, September 13-15, 1958.
8. Yesilkoy, Turkey, September 18-20, 1959.
9. Burgenstock, Switzerland, May 28-29, 1960.
10. St. Castin, Canada, April 21-23, 1961.
11. Saltsjobaden, Sweden, May 18-20, 1962.
12. Cannes, France, March 29-31, 1963.

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

(Williamsburg Conference, March 20, 21, and 22, 1964)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

H.R.H. the Prince of the Netherlands, Chairman.

Ernst H. van der Beugel, Honorary Secretary General for Europe.

Joseph E. Johnson, president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Honorary Secretary General for the United States.

Paul Rykens, Honorary Treasurer.

Arnold T. Lamping, former ambassador, Deputy Secretary General for Europe.

Acheson, Dean, former Secretary of State, United States.

Agnelli, Giovanni, vice-chairman of the board and managing director, Fiat Co., Italy.

Ball, George W., Under Secretary of State, United States.

Baumel, Jacques, Senator, Secretary General, "Union pour la Nouvelle République," France.

Baumgartner, Wilfred S., former Minister of Finance, France.

Beer, Henrik, secretary, General League of Red Cross Societies, International.

Bennett, Frederic, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom.

Berg, Fritz, president, Federation of German Industries, Germany.

Birgi, M. Nuri, Ambassador to NATO, Turkey.

Birrenbach, Kurt, Member of Parliament, Germany.

Brauer, Max, former burgomaster of Hamburg, Member of Parliament, Germany.

Buchan, the Honourable Alastair, director, Institute for Strategic Studies, United Kingdom.

Bundy, McGeorge, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, United States.

Cabot, Louis W., president, Cabot Corp., United States.

Cisler, Walker L., industrialist, United States.

Collado, Emilio G., vice president, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), United States.

Dean, Arthur H., international lawyer and diplomat, United States.

Defferre, Gaston, Departement of National Assembly, mayor of Marseille, France.

Duncan, James S., company director, Canada.

Dundee, Lord, Minister of State for For-

eign Affairs, United Kingdom.

Erler, Fritz, Member of Parliament, floor leader Social-Democratic Party, Germany.

Ford, Gerald R., Congressman, United States.

Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., Congressman, United States.

Fulbright, J. William, Senator, United States.

Gallois, Pierre, general, specialist in nuclear problems, France.

Griffin, Anthony G. S., banker, Canada.

Gubbins, Sir Colin, industrialist, United Kingdom.

Haekkerup, Per, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Denmark.

Hague, Gabriel, president, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., United States.

Healey, Denis, member of Parliament, Labour Party spokesman on defense, United Kingdom.

Heeney, Arnold D. P., former Ambassador to the United States, chairman, International Joint Commission on Water Resources, Canada.

Heinz II, Henry J., chairman of the board, Heinz Co., United States.

Herter, Christian A., former Secretary of State, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, United States.

Hoegh, Lelf, shipowner, Norway.

Holfield, Chet, Congressman, United States.

Jackson, Charles D., senior vice president, Time, Inc., United States.

Jackson, Henry M., Senator, United States.

Javits, Jacob K., Senator, United States.

Jellcoke, Lord, First Lord of the Admiralty, United Kingdom.

Kerchov d'Ousselghem, Nicolas W. de, assistant "Ecole des Sciences politiques et sociales," Belgium.

Kissinger, Henry A., professor, associate, Harvard University Center for International Affairs, United States.

Kleffens, Eelco N. van, chief representative in the United Kingdom of the European Coal and Steel Community, International.

Kundtson, Harald, general manager, "Den Danske Landmandsbank," Denmark.

Kohnstamm, Max, vice president, Action Committee for a United States of Europe, International.

Koster, Herman J. de, president, Federation of Netherlands Industries, Netherlands.

Kraft, Ole B., former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of Parliament, Denmark.

Krapf, Hans, Chief of the Political Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany.

Kuhlmann-Stumm, Knut Freiherr von, Member of Parliament, floor leader of the Free Democratic Party, Germany.

La Malene, Christian de, Member of Parliament, Member of European Parliament, France.

La Malfa, Ugo, Member of Parliament, Italy.

Lamontagne, Maurice, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Canada.

Lange, Halvard, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Norway.

Lennep, Jonkheer Emile van, Chairman Monetary Committee EEC, Chairman, Working Party 3 OECD, International.

Lindsay, Franklin A., president of Itek, United States.

Lipkowski, Jean de, diplomat, Member of Parliament, Member of European Parliament, France.

Litchfield, Lawrence, Jr., chairman of the board, Aluminum Co. of America, United States.

Lilli, Ettore, deputy general manager "Banca Nazionale del Lavoro," Italy.

Luns, Joseph M. A. H., Minister of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands.

Majonica, Ernst, Member of Parliament, Germany.

Malfatti, Franco M., Under Secretary Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Italy.

Mansholt, Sicco L., vice president EEC, International.

McCloy, John J., lawyer and diplomat, United States.

McGhee, George C., Ambassador to the Federal Republic, United States.

Meynen, Johannes, managing director, AKU, Netherlands.

Murphy, Robert D., president, Corning Glass International, United States.

Nebolsine, George, international lawyer, United States.

Nykopp, Johan, former Ambassador, president of Tampella, Finland.

Pearson, Lester B., Prime Minister, Canada.

Peccei, Aurelio, managing director, Italconsult, Italy.

Pinay, Antoine, former Prime Minister, France.

Rockefeller, David, president, Chase Manhattan Bank, United States.

Roll, Sir Eric, Economic Minister at the British Embassy to the United States, head of the United Kingdom Treasury and Supply Delegation, United Kingdom.

Scaglia, Giovanni Battista, member of

Parliament, vice chairman, Christian Democratic Party, Italy.

Schmid, Carlo, Vice President, Federal Parliament, Germany.

Schwitzer, Pierre-Paul, managing director, International Monetary Fund, International.

Shulman, Marshall, research associate, Russian Research Center, Harvard University, professor of international politics, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, United States.

Smith, H. Page, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (NATO), International.

Snoy et d'Oppuers, Baron, managing director "Compagnie d'Outremer pour l'Industrie et la Finance", Belgium.

Spelzel, Hans, special adviser on defense matters, Germany.

Stewart, Michael, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom.

Stikker, Dirk U., Secretary General of NATO, International.

Stone, Shepard, director, International Affairs Program, Ford Foundation, United States.

Terkelsen, Terkel, chief editor, Denmark.

Umbrecht, Victor H., former head of Swiss Treasury and diplomat, president, CIBA Corp., New York, Switzerland.

Vittorelli, Paolo, Senator, Italy.

Wallenberg, Marcus, chairman, Federation of Swedish Industries, Sweden.

Westrick, Ludger, Secretary of State, Office Federal Chancellor, Germany.

Winters, Robert H., Industrialist, Canada.

Wolff von Amerongen, Otto, senior partner Otto Wolff Köln, Germany.

Wriston, Walter B., executive vice president, First National City Bank, United States.

Wyndham White, Eric, executive secretary, GATT, International.

Bilderbergers

The Richmond News Leader

Wednesday, March 18, 1964

These men, a kind of Mafia of international politics, are called the Bilderbergers.

The Williamsburg meeting, however, is the subject of a well-directed publicity campaign coordinated by a New York public relations firm. Complete press backgrounds are supplied, as well as informative news releases. It is plain that the Bilderbergers are worried about their image. Yet the meetings themselves remain closed to the press and public.

The whole point of the Bilderberg meetings is that they are off the record. Yet secret discussion is not part of the Western political tradition; in theory at least, we hold by open covenants, openly arrived at. Ordinary citizens are disquieted when powerful men get together in private for the announced purpose of solving world problems. They are even more disturbed when the membership lists, with few exceptions, consist almost entirely of international socialists and international businessmen and financiers. (The Americans expected at Williamsburg are good examples: George Ball, Arthur H. Dean, Dean Acheson, David Rockefeller, and H. J. Heinz, II.) A few more classic economists and statesmen of conservative bent would be reassuring.

But one of the first topics of discussion should seize on the matter of secret deliberation. Is it healthy? Is it warranted? Is it dangerous? The public community has a right to know what measures are under consideration, to raise objections and criticism before fateful political schemes are popped out in full bloom.

'Bilderberg' style

By Walter Lucas

Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

(April 12, 1965)

Rome

The gates of the Villa d'Este on Lake Como were barred and bolted. Attached to them was a notice reading, "Reopened on 5th April." A heavy police guard prevented any intrusion.

For three days Italy's most magnificent hotel had become a kind of monastic retreat for the high and mighty of the Western world. It was the 13th "Bilderberg" meeting.

Here in the seclusion of this romantic setting the financial, industrial, and political leaders of the West were discussing international monetary cooperation and its effects upon the economic development of Western countries.

These annual "Bilderberg" conferences, which were initiated by Prince Bernhard of Holland in 1953 and take their name from the site of the first meeting in Holland, are one of the least-known and most interesting unofficial initiatives toward Western unity.

Their aim is to get those who influence national policies to know each other and to get them discussing without commitment their common problems.

Free discussion

At this meeting at the Villa d'Este, Prince Bernhard of Holland and Prince Phillip of Britain were rubbing shoulders with George W. Ball, United States Undersecretary of State, and David Rockefeller of the Chase National Bank. Lord Louis Mountbatten and Denis Healy, Britain's Defense Minister, were there with Manlio Brosio, secretary of NATO.

Among the 90 people attending were Wilfried Baumgartner of the Bank of France, Guido Carli of the Bank of Italy, two presidents of major United States oil companies,

and numerous other leading politicians, industrialists, and economists from 18 countries some as far removed as Canada and Iceland.

The essence of this get-together is that everyone can talk and discuss freely without looking over his shoulder to the reaction of a listening public. It is for this reason that the gates are barred, and the press excluded.

But there is nothing mysterious or sinister about it all. It has a serious purpose. For seven hours a day there are general discussions. In between times these are continued in private conversations.

What all this adds up to is a better understanding of the problems that face the West.

At the end of the meeting, a brief communiqué was issued. It said that as a result of the discussions "there is a conviction that to overcome the difficulties which have arisen or can arise from the present system of international payments there must be a wider collaboration between the countries of the West. This has become inevitable, given the high degree of interdependence which there is between the economies of these countries."

Much of the discussion was around the balance-of-payment difficulties of the United States, and how they could be solved. The question, too, of the relationship between a united Europe and the United States was much to the fore.

But it is not communiqués that reveal the results of this meeting. It is the greater understanding which those attending took away with them from their three days of discussion and contacts. It is this that is hoped to bear fruit in time.

There is a basic importance to the Bilderberg meetings. The very fact that they attract the leaders from all the countries of the West is a recognition of an underlying unity of interests.

Here one might say is one of the offspring of that "one world" idea that Wendell Wilkie launched some twenty years or so ago.

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

SECRET WORLD SUMMIT CONFERENCE

June 1971
Number 100

Liberty Lowdown has penetrated the outer hard shell of secrecy around the mysterious Bilderbergers--the most secretive coterie of super-rich, leftist internationalists in the world. This story was first broken by Rep. John Rarick (D-La.), in the May 5 Congressional Record, with information supplied to him by LIBERTY LOBBY on May 3. Other than this and the article in the May 15 Washington Observer, this tremendous story has been totally suppressed in all of the national news media.

What makes the following so vital is not only the meeting itself but the fact that the allegedly "free press" of America has cooperated in a great conspiracy to keep it secret.

The "permanent" chairman or front man of the Bilderberg group is H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, royal consort of Queen Juliana. He is the only official designated as "permanent" in the Bilderberg clique--all others are "honorary" or "temporary." But lurking ominously in the shadows behind him are the Rothschilds, Warburgs, Wallenbergs, Rockefellers, and other great international banking dynasties. For inexplicable reasons, they are highly elusive about the whole thing.

You did not read about it in the "free press" but the latest Bilderberg meeting was held Apr. 23-25, 1971, at Woodstock, Vt. Liberty Lowdown dispatched a reporter to the scene despite the tight security and secrecy maintained by about 150 state and local policemen working under a task force of FBI agents. Never before had there been such an array of law enforcement officers in the village of Woodstock (population 1600). The Woodstock Inn is owned by Laurance Rockefeller, who lives in a spacious home on a hillside; everyone was barred from the inn except the Bilderbergers.

THE DIGNITARIES ARRIVE

When Prince Bernhard arrived in his private jet in Boston, a terse 2-page statement was released to about 30 waiting newsmen. No further information was given out about the meeting and no interviews were granted by the distinguished personages attending. As the foreign VIP's arrived in New York and Boston, three private Rockefeller planes ferried them to West Lebanon, N.H., where chauffeured limousines whisked them away to the Rockefeller estate or the Woodstock Inn.

Several foreign ministers of cabinet level rank attended. No Nixon cabinet officer was there, but Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, participated in the meeting. He arrived in a White House plane, accompanied by four U.S. Secret Service bodyguards, and Lt. Gen. John W. Vogt, director of the Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs. (NOTE: The secret guest list of the participants has been obtained as this issue goes to press, and will be sent free to any member of LIBERTY LOBBY upon request, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Be sure to give Board of Policy number.)

Back in 1937, Prince Bernhard, an impoverished German princeling, was working in the Paris office of I. G. Farben, when a telegram from his mother summoned him to Switzerland, where he met and wooed Princess Juliana of Holland. During World War II, Bernhard was Dutch liaison officer with the British Royal Air Force in London. After the war, he was public relations promoter of the NATO alliance and the European Common Market, and helped promote the sale of Dutch products to South America. Prince Bernhard was approached by the Polish liberal writer and political philosopher Retinger, with his scheme for a united Europe and eventually one-world government.

Bernhard thought Retinger had a good idea, but the Dutch ministers feared that the scheme might embarrass Holland. Bernhard took off for Washington, D.C., where he got support for the Retinger plan from Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and C. D. Jackson, a White House aide also closely connected with the CIA. "Beedle" Smith had been American ambassador to Moscow, where he had been thoroughly brainwashed. His first act as CIA director was to assemble all his top officials and announce, "We can't lick world communism--no counter-insurgency plans will work. We must compromise and co-exist with communism." The CIA officials were shocked.

In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed Smith Under Secretary of State, and named Allen Dulles

to head CIA. The first Bilderberg meeting occurred in the Bilderberg Hotel, Osterbeek, Holland, with funds from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and covert support of the CIA.

Since 1955, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has administered funds for the Bilderberg organization, provided by the Ford Foundation and other sources. And Joseph E. Johnson, head of the Carnegie Endowment, has been the Bilderberg honorary secretary general for the U.S. When Prince Bernhard departed at noon on the second day of the recent Woodstock meeting, Johnson presided over the remainder of the conference.

ENIGMATIC WOODSTOCK FESTIVAL

The Bilderbergers have held 17 meetings. The recent 3-day Woodstock session was the third in the U.S. (St. Simons Island, Ga., 1957, and Williamsburg, Va., 1964--all three on Rockefeller-owned properties).

Bilderberg spokesmen say that Bilderberg is strictly a one-man thing, operated by Prince Bernhard without any permanent membership or even any permanent organizational structure. This is simply not true. The permanent Bilderberg secretariat is at 1 Smidswater, The Hague, The Netherlands. The secretary general for Europe is Ernst H. van der Beugel, professor of International Relations, Leiden University. And as previously stated, Joseph E. Johnson is secretary general for the U.S. In addition, a permanent international steering committee nominates the "participants" for each conference to Prince Bernhard, who issues invitations. And the "participants" (not delegates) are picked because of their involvement in the programs on the agenda of the meeting. The 10 U.S. members on the international steering committee picked the 30 American participants in the recent Woodstock session.

When Mrs. Dori Parker, assistant to American Secretary General Johnson, was asked the names of the American members of the steering committee, she replied, "I am not supposed to give out that information." Not only are meetings held under heavier security than the U.S. National Security Council, but even the identity of the members of the international steering committee is secret. However, Liberty Lowdown was able to ferret out the names of the following members of the international Bilderberg committee: David Rockefeller, chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank; George W. Ball, managing director, Lehman Brothers, Inc.; Arthur H. Dean, senior partner, Sullivan & Cromwell; Gabriel Hauge, chairman, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.; Henry J. Heinz, chairman, H. J. Heinz Co.; Thomas L. Hughes, president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Howard Stein, president, Dreyfus Corp.; Emilio G. Collado, executive vice president, Standard Oil Co. (N.J.); Robert O. Anderson, chairman, Atlantic Richfield Co. and chairman, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies; and Ian K. MacGregor, chairman, American Metal Climax.

The Bilderberg steering committee members generally nominate each other as conference participants--but not always. How the original members of this autocracy are chosen is not only a secret but how they are replaced is a secret. And even the total membership of the international steering committee is also a secret. Why do great international financiers and noted educators want to conceal the fact that they are Bilderberg committeemen? The Bilderberger operations appear more like the clandestine meetings of the dreaded Mafia or the murderous Zionist Stern Gang than the harmless get-together of world leaders for a frank discussion of international affairs. Phyllis Schlafly, in A Choice Not an Echo, called the group an example of a "little clique of powerful men who meet secretly and plan events that appear to 'just happen.'"

The noted British authority on internationalist groups, A. K. Chesterton, in The New Unhappy Lords, asserts, "If the facts concerning the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Council on Foreign Relations be accepted, it will be seen that the proper study of political mankind is the study of power elites, without which nothing that happens can be understood. These elites, preferring to work in private, are rarely found posed for photographers, and their influence upon events has therefore to be deduced from what is known of the agencies they employ. There are dozens of such agencies. Financial support received from one or the other or all three big American foundations--Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford--provides an infallible means of recognizing them. One of the most blatant of these agencies, despite its adoption of a secret society technique, is the Bilderberg group. Strange, is it not, that Prince Bernhard should be the 'front' man for a powerful left-wing secret society? . . ."

IT'S OFFICIAL--THE AMERICAN ROLE 'CHANGES'

Only two topics were on the Woodstock agenda:

- (1) The contribution of business in dealing with current problems of social instability
- (2) The possibility of a change of the American role in the world and its consequences.

The first subject was scheduled for only the first day, and Dr. Kissinger apparently did not consider it very important, because he skipped it. The next morning he presented his "working paper."

Discussion on his proposals lasted all day, continuing to a cocktail party hosted by David Rockefeller. This "working paper" was the most significant presentation at the closed-door parley, according to informed sources. In fact, it was a briefing of U.S. estimates and intentions regarding its "changing global role."

Ironically, only one U.S. Senator participated, Adlai Stevenson III (D-Ill.), and four Congressmen: Donald Fraser (D.F.L.-Minn.), Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.), Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), and Donald W. Riegle (R-Mich.). Frelinghuysen and Reuss belong to the CFR.

Gabriel Hauge also presented a working paper. Incidentally, when he was a White House aide, he was known as the "man who tells Ike what to think," according to the Wall Street Journal. A forerunner of Bundy, Rostow, and Kissinger, he held the status of American foreign policy arbiter. Now he is in a strategic spot in the power elite as chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, a bank with close ties with the Zionist international banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co. Manufacturers Hanover has long been controlled by Horace Flanigan, father of Pete Flanigan, vice president of Dillon Read, now on leave while serving as a top Nixon aide. The Flanigans and Dillons have joint oil investments tied to Union Oil and Standard Oil of California; the Dillon Read firm also has close tie-ins with the Rockefellers and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

PEACE CARNEGIE STYLE

The notorious Alger Hiss left his high State Department post to become president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. A few years ago, the group prepared a plan for a U.N.-sponsored military operation against South Africa. The U.S. and Soviet air forces were to cover the invasion of the republic by national forces from a number of countries. When the plan leaked prematurely before the liberals could "condition" public sentiment, a furor arose.

Three years ago Henry Kissinger and Charles W. Yost, then Nixon's ambassador to the U.N., helped prepare the Future of the Strategic Arms Race: Options for the Seventies. The report, published by the Carnegie Endowment, advocated nuclear power "sufficiency" rather than "superiority."

In a campaign speech on Oct. 24, 1968, Nixon declared his intention to "restore our objective of clear-cut military" superiority over the Soviet Union. This strong pro-American statement doubtless helped Nixon get votes. But a week after taking office, the Carnegie Report was issued, and Nixon has since advocated nuclear "sufficiency."

Perhaps it is more than coincidental that only a few days after the Bilderbergers met at Woodstock to make it official that the U.S. was about to experience a "change in the American role" in the world, billions of dollars were rushed to Germany to profit from American dollar devaluation, one aspect of this Nation's waning power and prestige under internationalist leadership.

Americans aware of the sinister group that met at Woodstock in April will have no difficulty in identifying those responsible for their national troubles.

NUMBER 119

The WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER

MAY 15, 1971

CONTROLLERS CONFAB

The guest list, which was acquired by an undercover WO reporter at considerable personal risk, included America's unelected dictator, Henry Kissinger, who shared a room at the Inn with an unidentified prostitute.

The guest list follows:

H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands
Chairman

Ernst H. van der Beugel
Professor International Relations, Leiden University
Honorary Secretary General for Europe

Joseph E. Johnson
President Emeritus, Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace
Honorary Secretary General for the United States

Observer: H.R.H. Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands

BELGIUM

JANSSEN, Daniel
Deputy General Manager UCB, S.A.
Lecturer Brussels University

LAMBERT, Baron
Chairman, Banque Lambert

SIMONET, H.
Member of Parliament
President, Brussels University

VANISTENDAEL, August A. J.

Secretary General, International Cooperation for
Socio-Economic Development [CIDSE]

CANADA

BOURASSA, Robert
Prime Minister of Quebec

GRIFFIN, Anthony G. S.
President, Triarch Corporation Ltd.

LEMAN, Paul H.
President, Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd.

MACDONALD, Donald S.
Minister of National Defence

ROTSTEIN, Abraham
Professor at the Department of Political Economy
University of Toronto

DENMARK

SCHLEIMANN, Jorgen
Editor, Radio Denmark

SORENSEN, Svend O.
General Manager, Den Danske Landmandsbank

TERKELSEN, Terkel M.
Chief Editor, "Berlingske Tidende"

FINLAND

ENCKELL, Ralph
Head of the Finnish Delegation to OECD

von JULIN, Jacob
Chairman of the Finnish Cellulose Association

FRANCE

AUMONIER, Andre
Vice President of "Fondation Europeene pour
l'Economie"

BAUMGARTNER, Wilfrid S.
President, Rhone-Poulenc S.A.
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Director of the Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs

Don Bell Reports

A WEEKLY COMMENTARY

Year Eighteen - - - - - Number Nineteen - - - - - May 7, 1971

THE BILDERBERGERS AND THEIR EURODOLLARS A NEW KIND OF MONETARY CRISIS

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR IS DEAD LONG LIVE THE EURODOLLAR

It comes as quite a shock to an American abroad suddenly to realize that his "good old American dollars" are suddenly no good at all, that they are not accepted in payment at hotels and restaurants, that banks won't exchange them for local currency, that they are, in fact, no longer looked upon as money.

We know whereof we speak because your editor had a somewhat similar experience in China back in the 30s, and we can testify to the rather frightening feeling of having what was called money and accepted as money one day, become just pieces of paper the following day. All paper money had been declared invalid, and the wealth and life savings of hundreds of thousands of people had been abolished with the stroke of a pen.

This dollar crisis of May 5, 1971 was not as serious as the Yuan crisis of 1933, but it was the first time in this century that the American dollar was refused acceptance on the international exchange — the money changers refused it at any price — and the fact that the currency which has been looked upon as *the* currency of international trade is no longer being accepted *even as* currency portends ominous events for the future.

The news came unexpectedly and therefore as a shock because (1) The Finance Ministers of the world's wealthiest nations had assembled themselves in secret session to determine what should be done about the American dollar, and (2) The Bilderbergers were also huddled in secret conclave to discuss financial arrangements which probably included secret orders to those Finance Ministers, since in this Era of the Planned Economy finance dictates to economics and economics dictates to politics, and therefore the Money Barons dictate to all and sundry, Governments as well as Corporations.

So hush-hush were these conferences that almost no news coverage was permitted. *Newsweek* did carry a speculative report on the meeting of the ministers, and New England dailies carried what they could of the super-secret assemblage of Bilderbergers at the small, remote, almost inaccessible town of Woodstock, Vermont.

But, let's deal with these events in their chronological order:

"Once again," reported *Newsweek*, "the Finance Ministers ... were gravely assembled in secret conference, and once again the financial stratosphere rumbled with warnings of cataclysm. According to Raymond Barre, the Common Market's commissioner in charge of monetary affairs, the world's financial structure was headed for 'anarchy.' Pierre Paul Schweitzer, head of the International Monetary Fund, said it was 'imperative' that the U.S. at least begin to get its massive balance-of-payments deficit under control. And if any further token of another international monetary crisis were needed, it came with the report that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Finance Minister of France, had called yet again for an increase in the official price of gold. . . ."

"Yet all these dire happenings came in a curious hush last week. . . . For all this lack of frenzy, however, it was a profoundly important week—the beginning of what may be a whole new chapter in financial history. For unlike the crises that led to the British devaluation of 1967 and the German revaluation of 1969, last week's flurry was not forced by speculation and panic in the markets. *It was the calculated work of European money men, serving notice to the United States that they were tired of the rules of the game. . . .*"

Then came the hush-hush meeting of the

Bilderbergers at Woodstock.

That you may understand the importance of this clandestine coterie of internationalists, we quote from *Closer-Up* of March 8, 1957:

"Surrounded by hordes of armed guards supplied by the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service, 91 members of the "Invisible Government" from Europe, Canada and the United States met in secret session at the King & Prince Hotel, St. Simons Island, off the coast of Brunswick, Georgia, on Feb. 15, 16 and 17, 1957.

"Simultaneously came announcement that the French gold and silver reserves have dropped more than 50% in the past year. This announcement was followed by partial withdrawal of French gold balances in the United States.

"...The hotel was made into a miniature United Nations chamber for the meeting... Electronic translation machines, tiny receivers enabling members to hear proceedings wherever they might be in the hotel, and special trunk wires to Washington and New York were installed.

"Seventy signed the hotel register; at least twenty-one refused to do so..."

This was the Bilderbergers' first meeting in the United States, though they had been meeting at least once each year in various parts of the world; beginning with their first meeting in May, 1954, which was held at the de Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Netherlands (from which meeting came the name, the Bilderbergers). This was, likewise, the first public notice—in the United States—of the existence of such a group of international leaders. At that time we were able to obtain a nearly-complete list of the 91 who attended that Bilderberger meeting on St. Simons Island. The list included such Americans as: *Joseph E. Johnson*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

George W. Ball, International lawyer.

Eugene Black, then president of the World Bank.

McGeorge Bundy, commuter between Harvard and Washington.

Arthur H. Dean, law partner of John Foster Dulles.

Senator William J. Fulbright.

Michael A. Heilperin, Economist.

Paul G. Hoffman, United Nations.

Henry Kissinger, then Director of Special

Studies, Rockefeller Foundation.

David Rockefeller, Chase National Bank.

Dean Rusk, then President, Rockefeller Foundation.

Nelson A. Rockefeller.

David Sarnoff, RCA.

Robert J. Oppenheimer.

Dean Acheson.

Thomas S. Lamont, International Banker.

Philip C. Jessup.

Owen Lattimore.

Lyman Lemnitzer.

Sidney Weinberg, International Banker.

Allen Dulles, then of C.I.A.

Charles E. Saltzman, Kuhn Loeb & Co.

Eric M. Warburg, International Banker.

David E. Lilienthal

Alexander Sachs, Banker.

(List incomplete)

Now, let us move from 1957 to 1971, and here are excerpts from various New England newspapers that carried stories of this latest Bilderberger meeting:

From the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, 4/20/71:

KEY WORLD FINANCIERS DUE
FOR SECRET VERMONT TALKS

By Howard Coffin

(Vermont Press Bureau)

WOODSTOCK — His Royal Highness, Prince Bernhardt of The Netherlands will head an international conference scheduled to begin at the Woodstock Inn here Thursday. It was reported Monday that U.S. Senators, congressmen and high-placed U.S. state officials may also attend the conference. Participating in the three-day meeting will be representatives from the United States, Canada and several western European countries.

A rather tight lid of secrecy was being kept on the conference. That lid will be lifted during a press conference scheduled for Boston's Logan Airport at 4 p.m. Thursday. Woodstock residents are being told only that the Woodstock Inn, owned by Laurance Rockefeller, will be closed to the public from Thursday through Sunday because of an international conference.

A closed-door meeting was held in Woodstock last week to brief a handful of local officials on some phases of the conference. One participant of the meeting insisted Monday that the officials were told the meeting would be an "international peace conference." However, other reliable sources said the conference will deal with international finance.

Prince Bernhardt is himself head of one of Europe's vast financial empires and it is reported

that other financial magnates from Europe, Canada and the U.S. will be in attendance in Woodstock.

U.S. Senator George D. Aiken, R-Vt., was asked Monday if he had any knowledge of the conference. He replied that he knew nothing of it. Also U.S. Rep. Robert T. Stafford, R-Vt., apparently knows nothing of the goings-on at Woodstock. One of Stafford's aides said Monday the congressman hasn't been informed of any such conference.

It was learned Monday that Gov. Deane C. Davis had been informed by Rockefeller representatives of the conference. Davis apparently won't be in attendance. The Governor's office was told the conference has been set up by David Rockefeller, Laurance Rockefeller's brother. David Rockefeller is head of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City and has many interests in international financial affairs.

The word to Vermont officials was that the hotel would be taken over completely by the Rockefeller-inspired conference from Thursday through Sunday....

The Woodstock Inn will apparently be sealed up like Fort Knox. Even the public bar will be barred to the public. No press coverage will be allowed, with the exception of issuing a statement at the close of the meeting on Sunday.... Conference participants will likely fly into Lebanon, N.H. Regional Airport and will then motor the 16 miles to Woodstock....

From the *Boston Globe*, April 23, 1971:

The 29th Bilderberg Meeting, a private and off-the-record conference devoted to good will and understanding among NATO nations, begins today in Woodstock, Vt. Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands, founder and chairman of the international meeting, announced yesterday that American participants will include Newsweek Editor Osborn Eliot, Harvard Dean John T. Dunlop, Presidential Assistant Henry A. Kissinger, Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3rd, Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller, and former Undersecretary of State George W. Ball....

And again from the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of April 22, 1971; story also by Howard Coffin:

WOODSTOCK AGENDA: U.S. GLOBAL ROLE
"His Royal Highness Prince Bernhardt of The Netherlands announced in Boston Thursday that the chances for change in the world-role of the United States may be discussed during a world affairs seminar beginning in Woodstock on Friday.

"The Prince, during a press conference at Logan Airport announced that presidential advisor Henry Kissinger and former West German foreign affairs minister Gerhard Schroeder will be among those attending the conference.... Prince Bernhardt

made it most clear during his late afternoon press conference that the Woodstock meetings will be private in the strictest sense of the word... no information on the proceedings will be disclosed, even at the meeting's end. Some prominent newspaper and magazine figures will be at the sessions - but as participants only....

"A total of 85 persons will be attending the conference 'as individuals,' the prince stressed, not as the representatives of any governments or private concerns. Prominent among Americans attending the meeting in addition to Kissinger will be Undersecretary of State George Ball, former Army Secretary Cyrus Vance, banker David Rockefeller, publisher William Moyers, and Robert L. Anderson, president of the Atlantic Richfield Co.

"Quebec Prime Minister Robert Bourassa and National Defense Minister Donald McDonald will represent Canada at the conference.

"Baron Edmond de Rothschild and Schroeder will head a group of German dignitaries. The guest list will be heavy with government officials and financiers. One state official, West Virginia Secretary of State John D. Rockefeller IV, will be in attendance...."

Exactly as promised, no information on the proceedings at Woodstock, and no report of policies approved or decisions made, were forthcoming. Only that hint from the prince: that the prime topic was "the possibility of a change of the American role in the World and its consequences."

The money-men in Europe mis-read the signal. Expecting another revaluation of the healthy German mark, they began exchanging their Eurodollars for marks, and at such a rate that seven European countries refused to accept American dollars for payment, exchange or whatever.

But Prince Bernhardt did not say there was to be a change in West Germany's role; he said there was to be a change in America's role. This would seem to mean, not a revaluation of German marks, but a *devaluation* of American dollars, which would be accomplished by increasing the official price of gold.

What is this "American role in the World" which the Bilderbergers are going to change? It is a role established by the Bretton Woods International Monetary Conference, which was master-minded by the late Harry Dexter White. There it was decided that the United States dollar should be pegged to an inter-

national gold price of \$35 per ounce. This led to a kind of "fixed currency value" for all money at the international level, with the American dollar sort of replacing the pound sterling as the monetary measuring stick by which all other currencies would be measured at the *international level*.

However, in recent years, the United States balance of payments deficit has caused an enormous build-up of American dollars in foreign countries, especially in NATO nations. Also contributing to the international money crisis, according to the *Wall Street Journal* of May 7, 1971:

"The dramatic expansion of American corporations overseas in the past decade, giving them both the reasons and the resources for international currency dealings on a grand scale; the increasing impatience of European authorities with the sudden surges of American money in and out of their countries; and, growing belief that the 117-country International Monetary Fund could no longer enforce its quarter-century-old system of fixed currency values in a world of rapidly inflating and highly mobile money."

To make it easier for the Bilderbergers to do whatever they intend to do about "the American role in the World" is the alleged state of ignorance prevailing in *political* Washington — this in diametric opposition to the knowledge and know-how of the Money Barons of New York City.

President Nixon appointed John Connally to be his Treasury Secretary and "Neither Nixon nor John Connally understands this sort of thing," commented one international aide. To make ignorance more abounding: A few months ago Nixon created a "Council on International Economic Policy," which is supposed to be able to advise the President on such matters as an international monetary crisis. But Richard F. Janssen of the *Wall Street Journal* says he called the Council's office and was told "We're still looking for our financial-monetary man." So this new Council won't even talk about the situation. And, to make ignorance even more confounding, there is the Treasury Department on one hand, the Council of Economic Advisers on the other hand, and the Federal Reserve Board in the middle; and all three are at loggerheads each with the other, and each demanding a different policy which the President must pursue. Said the *Journal*:

"To cynical continental financial officials, the Nixon administration approach to the balance of payments deficit was unsettling. 'At your Treasury,' one European chided, 'every day is amateur night'."

At the root of the present financial crisis is a monetary Frankensteinian Monster that was hatched at Bretton Woods: a new kind of so-called money which is referred to as Eurodollars. As we noted previously, the balance of payments deficit means that surplus U.S. dollars are flooding Europe; about \$50 billion according to a late estimate. These \$50 billion are held by foreign central banks, or are deposited in them by individuals — and these dollars are lent out for short periods at very healthy rates of interest. Too, because of inflation which is hitting everywhere, but at varying speeds, these Eurodollars are an excellent profit-maker for the money changers. Example: the money-changers thought the mark was going to be revalued; so they took Eurodollars which they owned or borrowed, and exchanged them for German marks, hoping to change them back again to Eurodollars at a huge profit after the mark had been revalued. The mark is not to be revalued, but the money changers will make a good profit anyway because of this varying inflation factor.

Now, the money-changers love this kind of situation; but the money-creators do not. The money-changers love divers kinds of currencies, that they may exchange dollars for marks, marks for francs, francs for lira, lira for dollars, and make a profit on each exchange. But the money-changer is a small-time operator when compared with the Central Banker, the International Cartelist, the Money Baron who demands a World Currency and a World Government to collect his interest and enforce his mortgages, and insure his control over "the people's" resources, means of production, and methods of distribution.

So, whatever Prince Bernhardt cooked up with the Rockefellers, it is a plan to further inhibit free enterprise and shackle freedom lovers. But there are always two sides to the coin: If love of money is the root of all evil, love of God remains the root of all Good. And if He be for us —

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BILDERBERG: THE COLD WAR
INTERNATIONALE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions during recent months, I called the attention of our colleagues to activities of the Bilderbergers—an elite international group comprised of high Government officials, international financiers, businessmen and opinionmakers—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, E4016-8 of May 5, 1971, entitled "Bilderbergers' Woodstock Meeting;" H3701 to H3707 of May 10, 1971, entitled "U.S. Dollar Crisis—A Dividend of Internationalism;" E4979 to E4985 of May 24, 1971, entitled "Secret Bilderberg Meeting and the Logan Act;" and E7786 to E7787 of July 16, 1971, entitled "Bilderberg Case: Reply From U.S. Attorney General's Office."

This exclusive international aristocracy holds highly secretive meetings annually or more often in various countries. The limited information available about what transpires at these meetings reveals that they discuss matters of vital importance which affect the lives of all citizens. Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger, who made a secret visit to Peking from July 9 to 11, 1971, and arranged for a Presidential visit to Red China, was reported to be in attendance at the most recent Bilderberg meeting held in Wood-

stock, Vt., April 23-25, 1971. The two points reportedly discussed at the Woodstock meeting were "the contribution of business in dealing with current problems of social instability" and "the possibility of a change of the American role in the world and its consequences."

Following these secret discussions, which are certainly not in keeping with the Western political tradition of "open covenants openly arrived at," the participants return to their respective countries with the general public left uninformed, notwithstanding the attendance of some news media representatives, of any of the recommendations and plans agreed upon as a result of the discussions—or for that matter even the occurrence of the meeting itself.

Because the American people have a right to know of any projections for a change in America's role in the world and because Henry Kissinger and other Government officials and influential Americans met with high Government officials and other powerful foreign leaders, I sought to have more information about the recent Bilderberg meeting made public by raising the question to the U.S. Attorney General of a possible violation of the Logan Act by American participants and asked if the Justice Department anticipated taking any action in the matter.

The reply from the Justice Department, in effect, was that all of the elements constituting a violation of the Logan Act were present and that the Department contemplated no action but



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appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed at one time. ¶ The Congressional Record will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for \$3.75 per month, \$45 per year, or 25 cents per copy, payable in advance. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ¶ Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶ With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record.

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would consider requesting an appropriate investigation if they received a specific allegation or specific information indicating a violation of the Logan Act. Apparently, the announced topics for discussion were not specific enough.

So that a specific allegation or specific information indicating a violation by American Bilderbergers of the Logan Act may be presented to the Justice Department in order to warrant an investigation, it is necessary to know more about what goes on in their secret sessions.

Additional facts relating to the Bilderberg meetings were recently brought to my attention by Eugene Pasymowski who, with Carl Gilbert in 1968, revised and updated an earlier article of theirs which first appeared in the Temple University Free Press.

The authors have provided lists of participants for six meetings plus a summary list of names of all having attended from 1954 to 1966; and a list of the month, year, and place of each of the 17 meetings held from May 1954 through April 1968. For this same period, they give names of U.S. participants who served in a capacity of honorary secretary general, chairman, cochairman, advisory committee member, or steering committee member. It is significant that every U.S. participant, without exception, who served in one of the above planning and leadership positions was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Drawing upon confidential correspondence and foreign-procured confidential documents printed by the Bilderberg secretariat, including an unpublished confidential report on Bilderberg meetings containing minutes of discussions, the authors have provided considerable heretofore little-known information about the Bilderberg meetings from the initial one in 1954 through the meeting of April 1968.

So that our colleagues may have more complete information about the secret and influential international group known as Bilderbergers, I insert in the Record at this point the article of Eugene Pasymowski and Carl Gilbert entitled "Bilderberg: The Cold War Internationale," including the appendices giving Bilderberg meetings, locations, and dates 1954 through 1968, the lists of Bilderberg steering committees—United States and European—and the list of Bilderberg participants 1954–68.

The material follows:

BILDERBERG: THE COLD WAR INTERNATIONALE
(By Eugene Pasymowski and Carl Gilbert)

In spite of the historical rivalries and conflicts of Western European nations and the entrenched tradition in the United States of isolation from Europe, the North Atlantic countries have experienced unprecedented cooperation within the past two decades. The dream of a completely united Western Europe has not yet been achieved, but the conflicts have been kept within manageable limits. The Common Market and NATO have been successful. Perhaps the present problems in Western Europe are more a product of the success of NATO rather than anything else.

This unprecedented period of cooperation is more than a product of simple "nation state" diplomacy. One of the key institutions

that has fostered unity and cooperation within the Atlantic Community beyond the old concepts of the "nation state" has been the Bilderberg Group.

WHAT IS EIN BILDERBERG?

Oosterbeek is a small town in Eastern Holland. Three days in May 1954 transformed that town into a meeting place for the power elite of Europe and the United States. The facilities and location of the town's Hotel de Bilderberg were ideal for a very private conference.

Heading the list of dignitaries were David Rockefeller and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. Also in attendance were prime ministers, diplomats, socialists, intelligence agency representatives, international bankers and industrialists from all of the NATO countries. The conference was named the Bilderberg Meeting.

Here the various "leaders" of the Atlantic community were collaborating, yet their popular constituencies knew nothing about the meeting. Only those directly concerned with their activities knew that the meeting even existed. Part of the explanation for this is that the host government for the conference provided top security. In addition, the key international newspapers and wire services cooperated by maintaining a press blackout on the conference.

Within the context of such tight security, one observer noted "this conference is considered so important, even the 'leaks' are watertight."¹

The story of Bilderberg is not just about this one meeting but rather an entire series of meetings that started in 1954 and have continued to this day. Meetings have been held at least once a year under top security at some of the most remote spots in the Atlantic countries.

A good example of press cooperation to make non-news of the Bilderberg meetings was the memorandum that Cecil King, chairman of the (English) Newspaper Proprietors Association wrote to his fellow publishers about the meeting at St. Johns College, Cambridge in 1967. According to *Private Eye*, "the memorandum 'reminded' NPA that on no account should any report or even speculation about the content of the conference be printed."² This is the major explanation why the Bilderberg meetings would still come as a surprise to you. The *New York Times* has published three minor articles on the meetings and a few stories have appeared in the *Washington Post*. There has been no mention of Bilderberg in either the major weeklies or radical publications. In addition to the significant absence of press accounts, these meetings are not mentioned in any of the major scholarly works on American foreign policy and international relations. Considering the scholars and newspapermen who have attended these meetings, the situation is even more puzzling.

The people attending these meetings came from the strategic elites which dominate both the political and the socio-economic systems of the various countries. However, the public actions of these individuals would not reveal the common basis of their cooperation in private.

These meetings were an additional confirmation of the "end of ideology" between the West European ruling classes and the so-called "Socialist" opposition. Leading "Socialists" such as Hugh Gaitskell, Gaston Defferre, Guy Mollet and Fritz Erler sat down and cooperated with their alleged political and class opponents. They did not publicize these activities to the rank and file membership but rather attempted to hide their actions just as the "Socialist" government of England attempted to avoid disclosure of the biological warfare program that the Labour Government was developing. Within the context of Bilderberg, it is less surprising

to learn that many of the operations and programs of these "Socialist" parties have been paid for by the United States' Central Intelligence Agency.³

The Bilderberg Meetings have remained unknown for the past sixteen years as have the C.I.A.'s ubiquitous subsidies and activities in the democratic Socialist Left of Europe.

Before examining the structure of Bilderberg and the development of the American section, let us first turn to the historical context that led to the creation of this unique super-national organization.

AMERICA'S HOLY CRUSADE

With the end of the Second World War and the death of FDR, the "Internationally" minded individuals who controlled the commanding heights of the national economy and the executive branch of the government aimed at the creation of a new world order under the guidance of American leadership and the slogans of the United Nations. They warned that the mistake of isolationism of the post World War I period must not be made again. The key objective of the new American policy was the restoration of the old socio-economic systems in Europe with slightly new window dressing, containment of the Soviet Union and Communism and, in general, an attempt to make the entire world safe for American investment and influence. Under this grand strategy the United States, in a sense, would become the England of the nineteenth century in the twentieth without a direct colonial system.

This policy was to be a two-edged sword: one edge of the blade offered massive economic aid to Europe while the other created a massive military machine with atomic weapons to keep the Russians and their Communist allies in Western Europe "in their place." The first edge of the sword, despite the humanitarian rhetoric, was essentially a measure to guarantee markets for American trade that within the next two decades would lead many of the important economic institutions in Europe to be under American corporate control.

The second side of the blade could not be developed until the late 1940's and the Korean War, when the American people were made aware of the fact that the Russians were the enemy leading the forces of evil against the so-called free peoples of the world. When in 1945, the Truman Administration attempted to use atomic diplomacy to oust the Russians from Eastern Europe and applied economic pressure, the American people were not aware of the conflict. Because of the "ignorance" of the people, Truman was unable to carry off the intended massive program of keeping troops in Europe and setting up a program of universal military training to supplement the atomic bomb. Despite this failure, the administration still had a "defense" budget of thirteen billion dollars, and was able to expand the atomic weapons program.

With the program of opposition to the Soviet Union becoming public, combined with a domestic attack which employed the smear label "communist" against all those forces which opposed the Truman globalism, the "international" leadership was able to have the people accept the Cold War, the massive defense expenditures, and the rebuilding of Germany and Japan under American hegemony. The coupling of domestic reaction and foreign expansion allowed the "internationalists" to co-opt the former anti-communist isolationist Congressmen into supporting the Marshall Plan. However, this was still an uneasy alliance, and the measures to station troops in Europe had to be initiated by the President with Congressional approval coming after the fact. The one serious challenge to the "internationalists'" control of the executive branch of the government was not by the "Left," which was smashed after the Henry Wallace debacle in

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1948, but rather by the attempt of Senator Taft to win the Republican nomination in 1952. This was effectively stopped by key members of the Eastern Establishment getting Dwight D. Eisenhower to run for the Presidency. The evidence indicated that the key issue which persuaded Eisenhower to run was not the "conservative" domestic policy of Taft, but rather the refusal of Taft to change his views on international questions i.e., the Western alliance and aid to Europe.

With the defeat of Taft, American policy became locked into the globalism of the Truman Administration, and all attempts to question the policy were essentially viewed as acts of disloyalty until the 1960's, when some types of dissent came to be tolerated. The Democratic candidate in 1952 and 1956, Adlai Stevenson, presented no challenge to the basic program of the Truman Administration, and could even find kind words to say about Chiang Kai Shek. (In retrospect, it was difficult to call Stevenson a "liberal." Perhaps he was considered one because liberalism was so bankrupt.)

Instrumental in the development of the new American policy toward the world was the Council on Foreign Relations, which helped "educate" Presidents and businessmen into the virtues of Pax America. Coupled with the Council on Foreign Relations was the entire umbrella of Eastern banking and financial interests which had major investments overseas and in another era had no moral qualms of building pre-World War II Germany.⁴ The two leading firms which supported Germany before the war were the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell and the investment banking firm of Dillon, Read and Company. From Dillon, Read came the first Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze and Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon; from Sullivan and Cromwell, Allen and John Foster Dulles.

The American strategy effectively rebuilt Western Europe, and all those forces which opposed the dominant socio-economic order were eliminated from power. In Greece, the prototype for the first Viet-Nam, the British Army crushed the Left, while in England the Left of the Labour Party was made impotent. In other countries, the United States Government and the business community supplied funds for the conservative parties and for the Social Democrats to aid them in purging the Communists and Socialist Left. The new empire was functioning, yet there were major problems. The European client states of America could not understand the domestic hysteria caused by the late Senator McCarthy and there was some uneasiness about rearming Germany.

In Europe it was clear that the end of ideology had occurred, i.e., the Socialist Parties had dropped all the nasty Marxist phrases and now competed with the Capitalist parties on the basis of who could make the existing systems function more effectively. There were no major differences over the NATO alliance. The bureaucratic structures of the old order and bureaucracies of the Social Democracies still had differences of style, but these disputes were minor.

In the United States the holy crusade against Communism used by the liberal Democrats to defeat Wallace had gotten out of hand. In the early 1950's the witch hunters in the Republican Party were attacking the very formulators of the Cold War Strategy with the charge of treason and being soft on Communism. In its worst forms the ultra right accused such organizations as the Council on Foreign Relations and Rockefeller of both being soft on Communism and in league with the Kremlin.⁵

This was part of a larger problem in America, where there was not a sufficiently large

elite which could approach world developments with a more internationally oriented frame of reference. In addition, the business community, in reaction to the New Deal, was turning its back on more sophisticated economic measures to employ at home. This situation caused Charles E. Wilson to say at a convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in the mid-1940's, "I tell you frankly that I am deeply alarmed today over the possibility that a right-wing reaction may draw some sections of capital so far away from our traditions as to imperil the entire structure of American life as we know it."

One of the key organizations in educating major sections of the business elite concerning European problems was the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and its study groups. But this was not enough. It was imperative that the American leadership understand the more sophisticated approaches and techniques of the Western European elite in order to modify domestic extremist tendencies.

With these various problems, it became clear that a new forum outside of the formal nation-state structures was necessary for the ruling elites of Western Europe and the United States to get together and clear up some of their "misunderstandings" in order to develop further means of cooperation. Such an interlocking system would permit the new transnational groupings to communicate in private and make the necessary decisions to manipulate the formal political structures on both sides of the Atlantic. Consequently, the Bilderberg Meeting was initiated to address the strategic issues of collective security.

MEET THE BILDERBERGERS

The first Bilderberg Meeting in Oosterbeek witnessed many of the divisions between the ideologies of the participants. Political and economic rivals were together at one meeting in the hope that at Bilderberg there could be recognition of common interests and goals of allegedly opposing political rivals between Europe and America.

The dominant fear among the European participants at the first Bilderberg Meeting was the issue of Senator Joseph McCarthy. Partly due to their misconceptions of the American political system, some of the European participants believed that America was slipping towards the political "Right" and a fascist government was in the offing. To allay these fears, C. D. Jackson addressed the Bilderberg Group. He attempted to explain how, occasionally, the American political system will create a "supercharged, emotional freak from time to time." He then made a prediction:

"Whether McCarthy dies by an assassin's bullet, or is eliminated in the normal American way of getting rid of boils on the body politic, I prophesy that by the time we hold our next meeting he will be gone from the American scene."

Ambassador George McGhee noted that "the really bad misunderstanding between Europeans and Americans were dissipated at the first Bilderberg. Since then there has never been a sharp division between us and Europe."

The participants of the first Bilderberg Meeting recognized the usefulness of gathering the NATO elite in one place. Hence, the Bilderberg Group collectively agreed to continue meeting on an annual basis.

The authors have obtained from several foreign sources confidential documents printed by the Bilderberg Secretariat. They include historical sketches on the group, several minutes of discussions by participants, lists of participants for six meetings plus a summary list of all that have attended Bilderberg from 1954 to 1966. All the documents are quite illuminating, revealing much concerning the structure and ideology of the NATO elite.

The historical report illustrates the development of an organization structure which coordinates the effort of both the American and European power elite. Two years after the first Bilderberg Meeting a Steering Committee was formed, consisting of thirty-nine members (fifteen from the United States). The Steering Committee is "composed of persons who have proved particularly valuable to Bilderberg."⁶ In 1959 the Advisory Committee, an inner core group of the Steering Committee, was formed. Its *raison d'être* was "to ensure a still closer cooperation and understanding between members of the Steering Committee on both sides of the Ocean." All the Americans on the Steering Committee are members or officers of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in New York City, an organization that has a more than symbiotic relation with the Rockefeller-Standard Oil empire. It is understandable then, that the American members of the Steering Committee have been associated with many aspects of the Rockefeller financial, industrial and political empire. Indeed, four members of the Steering Committee were also members of the National Finance Group of the "Nelson Rockefeller for President Committee." No Goldwaterites are Bilderbergers!

The best represented industry at Bilderberg is banking. The presidents of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller, and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Gabriel Hauge, are both Steering Committee members. Walter B. Wriston, president of the First National City Bank (James Rockefeller is Chairman), has been a Bilderberg participant. Three directors of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company have been participants at Bilderberg and one of them, Robert D. Murphy, chairman of Corning Glass International, is on the Steering Committee. Although a traditional rival of the "Rockefeller banks," the du Pont-Roosevelt founded Chemical Bank. New York Trust Company has had one of its directors participate in four Bilderberg Meetings. Within this context it is understandable that the present Secretary of the Treasury and former chairman of the board of Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company in Chicago, David Kennedy, appeared at a recent meeting.

A disproportionate share of the participants at the Bilderberg Meeting in Mont Tremblant, Canada, were international bankers. The list included: Wilfrid S. Baumgartner, honorary governor, Banque de France; Louis Camu, president, Banque de Bruxelles; C. Douglas Dillon, president of Dillon, Read and Company and former Secretary of the Treasury; Allen T. Lambert, chairman and president, the Toronto Dominion Bank; Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank; Louis Rasminsky, governor, Bank of Canada; Baron Edmond de Rothschild of the House of Rothschild; and Marcus Wallenberg, vice-chairman, Stockholms Enskilda Bank and a member of the Bilderberg Steering Committee.

The industrialists from both sides of the Atlantic are equally impressive. Officers and directors representing General Motors, Standard Oil (N.J.), Ford, General Electric, du Pont, Alcoa and Allied Chemical were able to confer with their "competitors" in Europe. Likewise, European industrialists represented such giants as Royal Dutch Shell, Fiat, Pirelli, August Thyssen-Hütte A.G., I.C.I., K.L.M., Unilever, Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., to name but a few.

LOBBY LAWYERS' UNDISCIPLINED POWER

"Lobby lawyers, fixers for a fee" as one Washington columnist calls them⁷ are regular participants at Bilderberg. Two members of the Steering Committee, George Ball and Arthur Dean are of particular interest to anyone interested in studying the dynamics of international jurisprudence and diplomacy.

Until 1961, Ball was a partner in the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Ball, a firm

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with intimate establishment entrees. With the advent of the "New Frontier" Ball joined with other "Bilderberg Alumni",¹⁰ as C. D. Jackson termed them, to dominate the highest policy-making levels within the Kennedy Administration.

In his book *The Discipline of Power* Ball underscored his diplomatic orientation stating "... ways and means must be found to reshape the structure of power to permit a more effective sharing of world responsibilities." For Ball and his Bilderberg colleagues these were not hollow words. Ball and Marcus Wallenberg, vice-chairman of the Stockholms Enskilda Bank, together advanced the interests of a joint American-Swedish combine, the Grangesberg industrial complex. The president of Grangesberg was Bo Hammarskjöld, brother of the late Secretary General of the United Nations. Bo relied on the financial support of Wallenberg and the legal footwork of Ball's law firm to "reshape the structure of power" in the Congo. The prize was mineral-rich Katanga Province whose mining industry was under control of Societe Generale Belgique. Utilizing a United Nations "rescue mission" the Bilderbergers achieved their imperialist designs, forcing the Belgian interests to grant major concessions to the Rockefeller and Swedish Grangesberg industrial complex.¹¹

Lobbying lawyer Arthur Dean has been co-chairman of the Bilderberg Group since 1957, while also serving on the Steering Committee. Since 1929, he has been a partner in the Wall Street law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, whose senior partners were Allen and John Foster Dulles. Through the liaison work of Dr. Gerhart A. Westrich, Hitler's financial agent, and S & C's representative in Europe, the law firm during the 1930's acquired as clients three of the largest German cartels including I. G. Farben.¹² Allen Dulles maintained, until 1944, a directorship of the Schroeder Trust Company in New York City, part of the banking empire of Baron Kurt von Schroeder. The Baron was instrumental in the accession to power of Adolph Hitler, channeling almost unlimited funds into the Nazi regime. For his generous devotion to the Fatherland, the Baron was made SS Gruppenfuhrer, the equivalent of general.¹³ It is less surprising that under the cochairmanship of Mr. Dean, the Bilderberg Meetings have invited many German members of banking and industrial combines that were collaborators before and during the war with the Nazis as well as English Schroeder interests.

When they were in the government, many of the American members of the Bilderberg played instrumental roles in sabotaging the denazification program in Germany after the war by limiting the prosecutions and in helping to free many of the convicted economic leaders of the Reich.

PHILANTHROPIC MISANTHROPE

Recently more attention has been given to the tax-exempt foundations, universities and "research" organizations and their relation to the national power structure. The linkages between these institutions and national policy formation have become increasingly more evident. The dimensions of this have been well documented in the case of the CIA and its use of foundations as conduits of funds for some of its covert activities.

The CIA, unlike the F.B.I., is not a monolithic organization with a single leadership elite but rather since its creation under the National Security Act of 1947 has represented ideologies of both New Deal Liberalism and militant anti-Communism. After World War II, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), an emergency planning and espionage agency created by FDR during the war, was to be dissolved. However, with the creation of the

CIA in 1947, a significant number of OSS staff made a lateral move into CIA who then formed a core group within CIA. Their ideology was one of corporate liberal internationalism, the theme of the New Deal. Added to this group were members of wartime military intelligence agencies, a group that shared an ideology of militant, theistic anti-Communism. Their perception of the world was one of Christianity assuming the burden of fighting the "holy war" against the Zionist "conspiracy" on one front and atheistic Communism on the other. Thus an inherent ideological conflict within CIA became an impediment to the agency's policy-making function. This is illustrated by the funding pattern CIA implemented in its program of subsidies to organizations.

Articles in the *Nation*, *Ramparts* and the *Washington Post* have documented the affiliation of foundations and organizations with international operations to the covert activities of the CIA. The subsidized organizations had a liberal ideology which was a good "cover" for the spy agency. An interesting question is whether or not the "right wing" group within the CIA engaged in similar operations. One would assume that the liberal faction of CIA was deeply committed to the support of the National Student Association (NSA) and the African American Institute (AAI). AAI is of particular interest because the conduit foundation used to channel funds into it was the Rubicon Foundation. Rubicon is the family foundation of the Hadley family. Many members of the Hadley family are trustees of Rubicon, one being Morris Hadley. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation and a partner in the Rockefeller-Standard Oil law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy. McCloy was chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a Bilderberg participant.

For fourteen years the National Student Association received its CIA money via the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs (FYSA).¹⁴ President of FYSA is Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., who is a director of Corning Glass Works and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. Amory Houghton, Jr., is a trustee of FYSA and is board chairman of Corning Glass Works. Another director of Corning Glass Works is Robert D. Murphy. Murphy is chairman of Corning Glass International and is a member of the Bilderberg Steering Committee.

Murphy is also on the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities, commonly known as the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB).¹⁵ With Murphy on the FIAB have been William L. Langer, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and William O. Baker, a trustee of the Rockefeller Institute. Edward L. Ryerson, another trustee of the Carnegie Endowment, was also a member of the FIAB during the Eisenhower Administration. With Ryerson on the FIAB was former Secretary of Defense, Robert A. Lovett, a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Lovett is a partner with Averell Harriman in Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company. President Nixon's latest appointment to the FIAB was Nelson Rockefeller, David Rockefeller's brother.

John Foster Dulles had been the chairman of the board of both the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, whose past president was Alger Hiss. Joseph E. Johnson, the Secretary General of the American Bilderberg Group, former chief of international security affairs in the State Department and director of the Council on Foreign Relations is now CEIP president. Given the inter-relationships between these two foundations, one must conclude that, in terms of the foreign policy "establishment," this is where it's at."

The Carnegie Endowment for International

Peace has spent its earnings supporting the Bilderberg Group as well as the Foreign Policy Association and Brookings Institution. In attendance at Bilderberg Meetings have been two trustees and one staff member of the Foreign Policy Association (FPA) which is housed (rent free) in the New York City headquarters building of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Brookings Institution, located in Washington, D.C., has been represented at Bilderberg by two trustees and its chairman Eugene R. Black former president of the World Bank, a trustee of the Ford Foundation and a member of the boards of both Harvard University and Johns Hopkins University. Black is a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank, American Express Co., International Telephone & Telegraph, Communications Satellite Corp., Royal Dutch Petroleum and The Atlantic Council. Both Brookings and the FPA have a significant input into foreign policy analysis. Brookings in particular advises the State and Defense Departments and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Rockefeller Foundation is located in the Time-Life Building, of which the Rockefellers own 55%. The Foundation's assets are \$854 million. Add to this \$210 million tucked away in another tax exempt organization, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and a "cool" billion dollars are safe from ever being taxed. Dean Rusk, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation and Secretary of State, was until 1961 a member of the Bilderberg Steering Committee.

The Ford Foundation has done three times as well with total assets of three billion dollars and has played an equally significant role within the Bilderberg Group. Ford made a moderately successful attempt to extend the concept of "Encuentros Siglo XX" in the mid-1960's. Patterned along the Bilderberg model, Encuentros Meetings have focused their attention on Latin America.¹⁶

Among the leading foundations the Ford Foundation has had the largest representation at Bilderberg Meetings. McGeorge Bundy, president of the foundation, has participated in several meetings while the former chairman of the foundation, John J. McCloy, has attended one meeting. A former president of the foundation, Paul G. Hoffman, is presently administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, a trustee of the University of Chicago and a member of the Business Council. Don K. Price, Dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and trustee of the Rand Corporation, is a vice-president of the Ford Foundation. Both Hoffman and Price have been Bilderberg participants. Shepard Stone, former director of international affairs at Ford and now president of the International Association for Cultural Freedom is a Bilderberg Steering Committee member.

From the various foundations that Andrew Carnegie created there have been eleven trustees attending Bilderberg Meetings of which five are members of the Steering Committee. The Asia Foundation which is a major CIA conduit foundation has three trustees and its president, Robert Blum, involved with the Bilderberg Group's conference.

The university as a strategic institution within American society provides both the technical manpower and the ideological justification of warfare-welfare state capitalism. Since the legal and political power of the university system clearly rests in the hands of the ruling class it follows that as an institution the university's primary function is to serve the interest of wealth and power rather than free inquiry. Aside from the myriad of schools that serve essentially parochial power structures, it is the handful of elite universities that supply the academic mercenaries for the prosecution of the Cold War. These mercenaries form the academic procession to Bilderberg each year. They have included the presidents, trustees and

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faculty members of Harvard, M.I.T., John Hopkins, University of Chicago, Columbia, Yale and Cornell, to name a few. The last three mentioned universities had their presidents, Andrew Cordier, Kingman Brewster, Jr., and James Perkins respectively, as Bilderberg participants.

One of Harvard's "overseers", David Rockefeller, is a member of the Bilderberg Steering Committee and also manages to be a life trustee of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Rockefeller University. Another overseer of Harvard is C. Douglas Dillon, a Bilderberg participant and a trustee of the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA). Four other Bilderbergers are also IDA trustees, one being James Perkins, president of Cornell University and a trustee of the Rand Corporation, the leading military "think tank" in the United States. Other Rand trustees at Bilderberg have been Lauris Norstad, chairman of Owens-Corning Fiberglass; Philip E. Mosley, director of the European Institute at Columbia University; and Don K. Price, dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

THE AMERICAN PRESS

The key media of mass communications have been well represented at the Bilderberg meetings. The major newspaper of record, the *New York Times*, has sent several key individuals to the conferences. The list included the late Arthur Hays Sulzberger, C. L. Sulzberger, James Reston, Max Frankel and Thomas Wicker. The chairman of the board of the *Washington Post*, Frederick S. Beebe, has attended one meeting. C. D. Jackson of Time, Inc. played an important role in the early Bilderberg Meetings. Gardner Cowles of Cowles publications (*Look* magazine) has been at several, and in addition, such newsmen as Joseph Kraft and Joseph C. Harsch have attended. From this description of the strategic elites represented at Bilderberg and their interrelationships, let us now turn to the actual meetings and their effect on the political process.

BILDERBERG FORMAT AND AGENDA

The meetings are held for three days in rather remote locations offering many of the major comforts of life. With the exception of the Prince's family and possible staff, the participants in the conference are all male. At the conference the participants are housed in one location (usually a hotel) and are protected by a vast security network. The format of the meeting has the participants seated in alphabetical order. Prince Bernhard sits at the center of a large table in the front of the room, flanked by officials of the organization. With the aid of red-yellow-green traffic light device that indicates time limits, the Prince chairs the meeting. It is the rule that each speaker has to limit his remarks to five minutes, but this rule is obeyed at the discretion of the Prince. One important speaker at a recent conference spoke for over fifteen minutes without being interrupted. The discussions are organized around previously arranged topics, and a few background papers are sent to each participant. Over the years the topics discussed have centered around the political, economic, and military problems of the Atlantic alliance. The issues of the third world and the question of underdevelopment have been discussed at Bilderberg. Despite the inclusion of the problem of the third world, one participant who is an expert in this area indicated that the participants were not really interested. The following are the agenda's from two Bilderberg Conferences:

1963

I. The balance of power in light of recent international developments. This item will cover changes in power relations—political, economic and military—between the Communist and Western countries and inside each group.

II. Trade relations between the U.S.A. and

Europe in the light of the negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market.

III. Trade relations between the Western world and the developing countries.

1967

I. (a) Do the basic concepts of Atlantic co-operation remain valid for the evolving world situation? (b) If not, what concepts could take their place?

II. The technological gap between America and Europe with special reference to American investments in Europe.

To really understand the discussions, one has to understand more than the place of the individuals in their respective power structures. Despite the amount of real and potential power presented at Bilderberg, the people attending usually do not make blatant displays. Their rhetoric is one of moderation. Despite the position of some people, they seem not to understand their role. The late A. H. Sulzberger wrote in his notes from the 1957 conference:

"As a newspaperman, I feel like the little man who wasn't there, and since I am not an economist, and have never received a government check except as a 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery—I don't know quite why I am here. I am possibly like the parachuter who when asked by his superior officer if he liked to jump replied, 'No, but I like to associate with people who do.'"

Some participants are clearly out of place at these meetings. One wealthy European who more properly is a member of the jet set was obviously bored since the topics did not include making money or women. The private nature of the talks allow speakers to make remarks that would best be said in private. For example, at the Cambridge conference, Mr. Robert Murphy made the remark that article two of the NATO treaty was "window dressing."

"The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them" (text of article two, NATO Treaty).

Within the narrow political limitations on the invitations, i.e., "anyone who belongs to a country that believes in defending Western ethical and cultural values, and himself shares these ideals" the political debate can be quite varied. In the discussion of point one at the 1967 meeting, one report indicated, "that 98 interventions (speeches) occurred among 72 speakers, consisting of 86 different positions, the number of conflicting positions is greater than the number of speakers but not all the speakers managed to defend the same position twice." However, this division took place before the Russian actions in Czechoslovakia and the winds of detente were changing the Cold War images of the world.

The conferences are many things to different people. Some individuals who are on the Steering Committee have been at nearly every one. While some others have found the meeting slightly interesting, but could never imagine going to another since it would be so boring. The discussions at Bilderberg are limited in scope since some participants are still afraid to make known their opinions and the people invited generally share a common point of view. Some participants who do not believe in German reunification have been afraid to make their views known during discussions on Germany. The American delegation to Bilderberg seem to be the most monolithic as compared to other countries. Individuals

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that have major moral objections to Vietnam or NATO policy have never been invited. One key official on the American Steering who is a president of a major foundation that is ostensibly dedicated "to hasten the abolition of international war . . ." said he would never invite Linus Pauling to a Bilderberg Meeting because of Pauling's manner in objecting to the war in Vietnam during a conference sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. While making the statement this member of the Steering Committee could not find the time to raise any moral objections to the activity of the American military forces in Vietnam.

The participants are invited because they are known to the Steering Committee through similar activities and life style. The backbone of the American group seems to have been the vast Rockefeller interests, which have been consistently hawkish on most questions of foreign policy. In the Eisenhower period and the early sixties, those individuals that were part of this web of interests were more concerned about developing new weapons, testing atomic bombs, and increasing the defense expenditures, i.e., the myth of negotiating from strength. This program meant trying to convince the American people that radiation from atomic weapons was not a major health hazard and atomic warfare was a method to defend freedom, i.e., "the willingness to engage in nuclear war, when necessary is part of the price of our freedom" . . .

Within this type of thinking, the major advances in policy that the Bilderberg Meetings have created have been in the area of European integration directly contributing to the Treaty of Rome and the Common Market. The major stress of the Bilderberg conferences has been in pushing increased cooperation and unity within the Atlantic Community.

Towards this end the Bilderberg Group has involved itself directly in the domestic politics of the NATO countries. Of special interest to the Bilderberg Group during their 1963 meeting was the issue of French President de Gaulle's opposition to the British entry into the Common Market. It has been charged by one French periodical that the following year the Group, meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, decided to intervene in French politics.

Faced with the problem of a nationalist heading France, the Bilderbergers chose to actively support an opposition candidate to de Gaulle. The Group selected as their candidate a participant of the 1964 Bilderberg Conference, "socialist" mayor of Marseilles, Gaston Defferre. They viewed Defferre as possessing a more correct internationalist orientation that would be consistent with the broad objectives of the Bilderberg Group.

American graduates of the Bilderberg Meetings have played important roles in the making of American policy. This has been particularly evident in the Kennedy Administration, where Bilderberg "alumni" included Dean Rusk, George W. Ball, George McGhee, Walt Whitman Rostow, McGeorge Bundy, Arthur Dean and Paul Nitze. These individuals have all played a consistent role in stressing the hard line and seem unaware of the dangers of the "military industrial complex."

In understanding the importance of Bilderberg, it is important to remember that this is not just a series of meetings. All the people who have attended the conferences get annual reports, and have almost automatic entree into additional contacts with fellow participants. To help this process along, the organization provides up to date addresses of all participants in the meetings. Hence, Bilderberg has contributed to the creation of a transnational or international group. Perhaps Bilderberg has been more important in creating new forms of organization beyond economic cooperation.

Bilderberg participants comprise a self-

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conscious elite which takes the position that "political decisions of great magnitude are rarely understood by the public at large,"²³ hence, the Bilderberg group has become a intervening factor that has helped maintain the Atlantic Community. Unfortunately the more basic issue of peace in the world and disarmament have not been aided by the Bilderberg group. Against the madness of the arms race and atomic weapons, the agents for peace have been the anti-war groups and such international conferences as Pugwash.²⁴

The political limitations placed on the Bilderberg Meetings has meant that individuals and groups seeking significant change in the Atlantic Community that would have either brought the world closer to peace or limit the military industrial complex were not invited. Compare the function and membership of the Bilderberg Meetings with the Pugwash Conferences sponsored by Cyrus Eaton. The Bilderberg Meetings are a place where the sophisticated members of the ruling elites and their retainers can meet and do their thing.

"L'EMINENCE GRISE"

Generally regarded as the "gray eminence"²⁵ of European diplomatic circles, Joseph H. Retinger contributed much towards the intrigues of secret negotiations and organization of power at the highest levels of statecraft. The eulogies bestowed upon him after his death in 1960 affirmed the notion that "he knew almost everyone that (sic) mattered in Europe and the United States." "I remember," recalled Sir Edward Beddington-Behrens, "in the United States his (Retinger) picking up the telephone and immediately making an appointment with the President; and in Europe, he had complete entree in every political circle, as a kind of right, acquired through trust, devotion, and loyalty he inspired."²⁶ Such a view was not shared by all in Europe, however.

Given an anti-Catholic tradition in European political circles, the "gray eminence" evoked suspicion within certain quarters. He was viewed as an agent of the Vatican in liaison between the Pope and the Father General of the Jesuit Order, the "White" and "Black eminences" respectively.²⁷ Although such allegations may be rejected out of hand, it must be recognized that Retinger contributed to and was a strategic catalyst for many of the major diplomatic and political initiatives occurring within Western European circles. His most significant contribution was the founding of the European Movement, which was directly responsible for the creation of the Council of Europe.²⁸ Retinger's commitment towards the development of European unity after World War II, had its roots early in his political career.

During his youth in Cracow, Poland and later at the Sorbonne, where he was awarded a doctorate, Retinger identified himself with the policies of the Vatican as well as advancing his vision of a unified Europe. He once proposed to Premier Georges Clemenceau a plan, the goal of which was to foster unity

in Eastern Europe. Retinger argued that a unified and durable political structure would be best achieved by merging the states of Austria, Hungary and Poland into a tripartite monarchy under the guidance of the Jesuits. Recognizing the Catholic tradition in all three nations, he reasoned that such a religious heritage could form the base for a viable political structure. Clemenceau suspected Retinger of being an agent of what appeared a Vatican-inspired plan and immediately rejected the notion.²⁹

During the same period, Retinger's intrigues included eleven trips to Mexico where initially he was instrumental in the organization of trade unions in the mid-1920's. Utilizing his extraordinary facility of operating effectively with personages of conflicting ideologies and social class, Retinger gained the confidence of the Mexican Government. Retinger was critical of capitalism before the coming of the welfare state and consequently formulated a plan to nationalize the United States oil interests in Mexico. The Mexican Government was so receptive to the concept that it charged Retinger with the mission of engaging in secret negotiations with Washington on the oil question.³⁰

During World War II, Retinger held the post of political aide to General Sikorski and also served as the representative to the Soviet Union from the London based Polish Government in Exile.

His most spectacular feat during the war was a clandestine mission to Poland in August, 1944. At the age of 58 he parachuted into Nazi occupied territory, West of Warsaw, successfully executing the mission on the eve of Polish liberation from the Germans, in spite of the fact that he incurred permanent physical disability from the jump.³¹

He delivered several million dollars to the Polish partisans as well as securing an operating governmental unit for the Polish Government in exile, to prevent the Soviets from instituting a Communist Regime in Warsaw in the wake of the German retreat. Although the Soviet Army was encamped along the Eastern bank of the Vistula River and within close proximity of Warsaw, the Russians chose to do nothing. Left without Russian military support, the Poles engaged in armed struggle against the Nazi war machine for two months.

By mid-century, Retinger had engaged in a career that was to merit the credentials and stature of a statesman appropriately titled the "gray eminence" of Europe. His early "leftist" views opened the doors of the anti-communist socialist leaders while his church connection gave him entree into Catholic parties of the political center. Yet his most consuming vision of a united Europe, a concept shared only by intellectuals and a handful of statesmen, was less a reality than ever. After the war, Retinger added an additional factor to his equation for unity: America. However, the political realities in Europe and its concomitant anti-Americanism were, in Retinger's mind, the seeds for a conflict that would engulf Europe "... within three months to three years." Consequently, he re-

newed with even greater zeal his refocused plan for the development of an "Atlantic Community." Towards this end he sought out a potential ally and a key member of the House of Orange Nassau, H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

It was Retinger who approached Prince Bernhard in 1952 with a novel concept, a conference that would bring together leaders of the NATO community in a very private meeting conducted in an "off the cuff" manner. No reporters would be permitted to attend and no public statements concerning topics discussed would be made by any of the participants. It was believed that such an environment would allow the participants to engage in a more "meaningful dialogue" than would be possible in an open international meeting. On a grand scale, this meeting would implement group dynamics techniques to formulate a low keyed international "T" group, whose purpose was to sensitize the less "enlightened" of its membership towards the new transnational diplomacy of the Cold War.

Retinger's idea obtained immediate endorsement by Prince Bernhard. A nucleus of ten Europeans was formed to study the possibility of arriving at a concrete plan for the meeting. Having accomplished this in September, 1952, Bernhard then proceeded to establish a corresponding group in America where he found many members of the Truman Administration, including Averell Harriman, particularly receptive to the idea. However, it was not until the newly elected Republican administration took office that the American counterpart was established. General Walter Bedell Smith, director of CIA, and C. D. Jackson, then special assistant to the President and later publisher of *LIFE* magazine, were instrumental in aiding Bernhard. When John S. Coleman, president of Burroughs Corporation, was elected its chairman, the American group was officially created. When both the European and American groups met in formal conference at the Hotel de Bilderberg, they adopted the name of the hotel, calling themselves the "Bilderberg Group."

BILDERBERG MEETINGS HELD SINCE 1954

May 1954, Oosterbeek, Netherlands.
March 1955, Barbizon, France.
September 1955, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.
May 1956, Fredensborg, Denmark.
February 1957, St. Simons Island, United States.
October 1957, Lugli, Italy.
September 1958, Buxton, United Kingdom.
September 1959, Yeslikoy, Switzerland.
May 1960, Bergenstock, Switzerland.
April 1961, Quebec, Canada.
May 1962, Saltsjobaden, Sweden.
March 1963, Cannes, France.
March 1964, Williamsburg, Virginia, United States.
April 1965, Como, Italy.
March 1966, Weisbaden, W. Germany.
March 1967, Cambridge, England.
April 1968, Mont Tremblant, Canada.

Footnotes at end of article.

United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
Honorary Secretary General (United States): Joseph E. Johnson.	Member, Director.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chairman: 1954-55: John S. Coleman.	Member.....	X						

United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign Relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
Cochairman: 1955-57:								
Dean Rusk.....	do.....	X	X			X		
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.	do.....							
Cochairman: 1957-present:								
Arthur H. Dean.....	Member, Director.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Henry J. Heinz II.....	Member.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
Advisory Committee:								
Henry J. Heinz II	do	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
George Nebolsine	do	X		X				
Steering Committee:								
George W. Ball	do	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(resigned 1961)	do	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Emilio G. Collado	do	X		X		X	X	X
Gardner Cowles	do	X		X		X	X	X
Arthur H. Dean	Member, Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
John H. Ferguson	Member	X		X		X	X	X
Gabriel Hauge	Member, Treasurer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Henry J. Heinz II	Member	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
C. D. Jackson								
do	do	X	X	X	X			
Robert D. Murphy	do	X	X	X	X		X	X
George Nebolsine	do	X	X	X	X			
David Rockefeller	Member, Vice President	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dean Rusk (resigned 1961)	Member	X	X				X	
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith	do							
Shepard Stone	do				X	X	X	X
James D. Zellerback	do	X						

1 Cumulative list for period 1954-66.

European Bilderberg Participants	Bilderberg meetings						
	1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
Chairman: H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands							
Honorary Secretary General for Europe:							
Joseph H. Retinger (1954-60)	X	X					
Ernst H. van der Beugel (1960-68)			X	X	X	X	X
Honorary Treasurer:							
Paul Rykens (1954-64)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Johannes Meynen (1964-68)			X	X	X	X	X
Deputy Secretary General for Europe: Arnold T. Lamping (1960-68)							
Advisory Committee:							
Rudolf Mueller, Germany	X	X			X		
Pietro Quaroni, Italy	X	X	X	X	X		
Paul Rykens, Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X		
Steering Committee:							
Agnelli, Giovanni, Italy			X	X	X	X	X
Airey, Sir Terence, United Kingdom	X						
Arlottis, Charles C., Greece						X	X
Baumgartner, Wilfrid S., France			X	X	X	X	X
Bennett, Sir Frederic, United Kingdom			X	X	X	X	X
Birgi, M. Nuri, Turkey		X	X	X	X	X	X
Boveri, Walter E., Switzerland					X		

1 Cumulative list for period 1954-66.

Bilderberg participants	Bilderberg meetings						
	1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
Australia: Officer, Sir Keith							
Austria:							
Czernetz, Karl			X		X		
Lendavi, Paul							X
Molden, Fritz P.	X						
Portish, Hugo							X
Thurn, Max							X
Withalm, Hermann						X	
Zimmer-Lehmann, Georg					X		
Withalm, Herman						X	
Belgium:							
Ansiaux, Hubert					X		
Bauwens, Marcel							X
Beu, Omar L.	X				X		
Bouil, Baron Rene					X		
Bonolois, Baron Pierre	X						X
Camu, Louis							X
Cool, Auguste P.	X				X		
Dehoussse, Fernan	X				X		
Drapier, Jean	X				X		
Fayat, Henri					X		
Guillaume, Baron J.	X				X		
Kerchove d'Ousselghem, Nicolas W. de				X	X		
Lefevre, Theo						X	
Motz, Roger	X						
Ryckmans, Pierre	X						
Segers, Paul W.					X		
Simonet, Henri						X	
Solvay, Jacques							X
Spaak, Paul Henri			X		X		
Vallee Poussin, Etienne de la	X				X		
Willems, Jean	X				X		
Zeeland, Viscount Paul van	X	X			X		
Canada:							
Allard, J. V.							X
Bassett, John W. H.			X		X		
Beaton, Leonard							X
Belanger, Michel					X		
Bruce, Fraser W.	X				X		
Cadieaux, Marcel					X		
Coldwell, M. J.					X		
Davidson, Ian D.					X		
Deutsch, John J.					X		
Dodge, William					X		
Duncan, James S.			X	X	X		
Dunton, A. Davidson					X		
Dupuy, Pierre	X				X		
Eayrs, James						X	
Fariault, Marcel					X		
Fleming, Donald M.					X		
Foulkes, Charles					X		

Footnotes at end of table.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks September 15, 1971

Bilderberg participants	Bilderberg meetings						
	1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
France—Continued							
Da La Garde, Jean			X				
Defferre, Gaston				X	X		
Dreyfus, Pierre					X		
Duchet, Roger		X					
Duhamel, Jacques							X
Faure, Maurice		X			X		
Fontaine, Andre			X		X		
Fouchier, Jacques de							X
Gallois, Pierre M.				X	X		
Georges-Picot, Jacques					X		
Gisard d'Estaing, Valery							X
Guichard, Baron Olivier					X		
Guindey Guillaume					X		
Hartung, Henri						X	X
Huvelin, Paul						X	
Lagarde, Comte Jean de							
La Malene, Christian de				X			
Lecanuet, Jean							
Letourneau, Jean		X					
Lipkowski, Jean de				X			
Marjolin, Andre		X					
Massigli, Rene			X		X		
Maurois, Andre		X					
Mendes-France, Pierre							X
Mollet, Guy		X			X		
Morisset, Georges			X		X		
Partrat, Antoine					X		
Piette, Jacques		X		X	X		
Pinay, Antoine			X	X			
Pleven, Rene			X	X			
Pompidou, Georges					X		
Rothschild, Baron Edmond de							X
Roux, Ambroise						X	
Rueff, Jacques						X	
Segard, Jacques			X				
Sergent, Rene			X				
Tanugi de Jongh, E. L.			X				
Teitgen, Pierre-Henri					X		
Tron, Ludovic						X	
Uri, Pierre E.							
Villiers, Georges							
Voisin, Andre		X					
Yrissou, Henri							
Germany:							
Abs, Herman					X		
Bahr, Egon							X
Barzel, Rainer					X		
Becker, Kurt						X	
Beitz, Berthold					X		
Berg, Fritz		X	X	X	X		
Birrenbach, Kurt						X	X
Boden, Hans C.							
Brauer, Max		X		X	X		
Dethleffsen, Erich							
Eckardt, Felix von							
Emminger, Otmur							
Erhard, Ludwig							
Falkenheim, Ernst G. P.							
Geyer, Gerhard		X					
Gross, Herbert							
Hallstein, Walter		X					
Herwarth von Bittenfeld, Hans-Heinrich			X				
Heyn, Rolf		X					
Kiesinger, Kurt-George		X	X				
Krapf, Franz					X		
Kuhlmann-Stumm, Knut Freiherr von					X		
Leverkuhn, P. M. A.		X					
Lowenthal, Richard							X
Majonica, Ernst					X		
Mehner, Klaus							
Menne, Alexander W.		X	X				
Mommer, Karl							X
Merkel, Hans						X	
Mueller-Armack, Alfred							
Rosenberg, Ludwig		X					
Ruge, Friedrich							
Schiller, Karl							
Schmidt, Helmut						X	
Schneider, Ernst Georg		X					
Sohl, Hans-Gunther							
Speidel, Hans					X		
Springer, Sr., Axel C.							X
Sternberger, Doll		X					
Stoltenberg, Gerhard							X
Strauss, Franz-Joseph				X			
Troeger, Heinrich		X					
Westrick, Ludger					X		
Greece:							
Athanassiades, Bodoeski					X		
Kanelopoulos, Penayotis		X					
Niarchos, Stavros S.						X	X
Pipinelis, Panayotis		X					
Pasmazoglou, John S.						X	
Stratos, Christofore							X
Iceland:							
Benediktsson, Bjarni						X	X
Thoroddsen, Gunnar							
International:							
Beer, Henrik (Red Cross)				X	X		
Booth, Alan R. (World Council of Churches)							X
Brosio, Mantio (NATO)						X	
Dunlap, Clarence R. (S.H.A.P.E.)							
Ismay, the Lord (NATO)		X					
Kohnstamm, Max (A.C.U.S.E.)				X	X		
Bilderberg participants							
Bilderberg meetings							
1955 1957 1963 1964 1966 1967 1968							
Kristensen, Thorkil (O.E.C.D.)							X
Lemnitz, Gen. Lyman L. (S.H.A.P.E.)					X		
Lieftnick, Pieter (IMF-IBRD)			X				
Mansholt, Sicco L. (E.E.C.)				X	X		
Marjolin, Robert E. (E.E.C.)							
Puget, Andre (S.H.A.P.E.)							
Rey, Jean (E.E.C.)							X
Schuyler, C. V. R. (S.H.A.P.E.)							
Schweitzer, Pierre-Paul (IMF)					X		
Southard Jr., Frank A. (IMF)							X
Stikker, Dirk U. (NATO)					X		
Thurston, Raymond (NATO)							X
Visser 't Hooft, Willem A. (World Council of churches)							
Woods, George D. (IBRD)						X	
Wyndham White, Eric (GATT)					X		
New Zealand: Webb, Sir Clifton		X					
Italy:							
Agnelli, Giovanni							X
Anzilotti, Enrico						X	
Bassetti, Piero							
Caffero, Raffaele		X					
Carli, Guido						X	
Celis, Eugenio						X	
Chiusano, V.							
De Michelis, Alighiero						X	
Ferrari Aggradi, Mario							X
La Malfa, Ugo						X	
Lolli, Ettore						X	
Longo, Imbriani						X	
Malagodi, Giovanni		X	X				
Malfatti, Franco M.					X		
Messori, Girolamo							
Olivetti, Roberto							X
Pastore, Giulio		X					
Peccei, Aurelio					X	X	X
Pedini, Mario					X		
Petrilli, Giuseppe							
Pirelli, Alberto		X					
Pirelli, Leopoldo						X	X
Ronchey, Alberto							X
Rossi, Paolo		X					
Rumor, Mariano							
Saraceno, Pasquale							
Scaglia, Giovanni Battista					X		
Scarpa, Gino		X					
Spinelli, Altiero							
Stille, Ugo							
Vittorelli, Paolo						X	X
Netherlands:							
Aukes, Albert G.						X	
Beyen, J. Willem						X	
Biesheuvel, Barend W.							X
Blaisse, Peter A.						X	
Boon, Hendrik N.							
Dunkert, Piet							X
Hirschfeld, H. M.		X					
Kapteyn, P. J.							
Karsten, Christian F.							X
Koninsberger, V. J.		X					
Koster, Henri J. de						X	
Kuin, Pieter							X
Kymmell, Jaap							X
Louden, Jonkeer John H.						X	
Luns, Joseph M. A. H.						X	X
Mathon, Theodore E. E. H.							
Netherlands, H.R.H. Princess Beatrix of the					X		
Netherlands, H.R.H. Prince Claus of the							X
Oldenbroek, J. H.		X				X	
Oosterhuis, H.							
Ooyevaar, J. J.		X					
Otten, Pieter F. S.							
Royen, J. Herman van							
Samkalden, Ivo						X	
Sandberg, Herman W.							X
Steenberghe, Maximilien		X					
Tinbergen, Jan							
Udink, Berend J.							X
Verrijn Stuart, G. M.		X					
Vries, Egbert de							
Waisem, H. F. van		X					
Zijlstra, Jelle							
Norway:							
Engen, Hans					X		
Lange, Halvard						X	
Lindebraekke, Sjur D. J.		X					
Melander, Johan A.							
Moe, Finn		X					
Munthe, Preben							X
Skaug, Arne							X
Tidemand, Otto G.						X	X
Willoch, Kaare I.							X
Pakistan: Zafrulla Kahn, Sir Muhammad		X					
Portugal:							
Espirito Santo Silva, Manuel R.							X
Mathias, Marcello G. N. D.							X
Nogueira, Alberto F.							X
Ulrich, Ruy E.		X					
Sweden:							
Aspling, Sven							X
Boheman, Erik							
Dahman, Sven							
Erlander, Tage F.					X		
Geijer, Arne							X

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Bilderberg participants	Bilderberg meetings						
	1955	1957	1963	1964	1966 ¹	1967	1968
Heckscher, Gunnar					X		
Holmberg, Yngve					X	X	
Iveroth, Axel					X		
Jacobsson, Per			X				
King, Herman				X			
Lange, Gunnar					X		
Lundvall, Björn							X
Ohlin, Bertil		X			X		
Palme, S. Olof J.					X		
Sandler, Rickard		X					
Tingsten, Herbert L. G.					X		
Waldenstrom, Herbert L. G.		X					
Switzerland:							
Broggini, Gerardo					X		
Burckhardt, Charles J.		X			X		
Jolles, Paul				X			
Petitpierre, Max			X				
Reinhardt, Eberhard					X		
Rougemont, Denis de		X					
Schaffner, Hans						X	
Schwarz, Urs					X		
Umbrecht, Victor H.				X			
Turkey:							
Alpakartal, Nureddin F.					X		
Ariburun, Tekin					X		
Belge, Burnham					X		
Diker, Veddi					X		
Eczacioglu, Nejat F.				X			X
Esenbel, Melih					X		
Gidel, Nail					X		
Sarper, Selim					X		
Tokay, Selahattin					X		
Tokus, Ahmet					X		
Türkmen, Ilter							X
United Kingdom:							
Astor, the Honorable David			X		X		
Barran, David H.					X	X	
Beddington-Behrens, Sir Edward					X		
Boothby, the Lord		X					
Bridgeman, Sir. Maruice R.							X
Brown, George A.							
Buchan, the Honorable Alaster				X		X	
Buzzard, Sir Anthony		X					
Callaghan, James				X			
Chambers, Sir Paul				X		X	
Clietheroe, the Lord		X					
Cochrane, Sir Ralph							
Cohen, the Honorable							
Crowther, Sir Geoffrey		X			X		
Davies, Clement		X					
Delmer, D. Sefton		X					
Dundee, the Earl of					X		
Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of					X	X	
Eliot, Sir William			X				

¹ Cumulative list for period 1954-66.

United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign Relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966 ¹	1967	1968
Acheson, Dean G.	Member				X		X	
Achilles, Theodore C.	do.					X		
Anderson, Robert O.				X		X		
Barbour, Walworth						X		
Beebe, Frederick S.	Member						X	
Bell, David E.	do.					X		
Bell, Elliott V.	Director, treasurer					X		
Bingham, Barry		X						
Black, Eugene R.	Member		X			X		
Blum, Robert		X						
Bolling, Richard						X		
Bowie, Robert R.	Member		X					
Brademas, John						X		
Brandt, Karl						X		
Brooke, Senator Edward								X
Brewster, Jr., Kingman	Member					X		
Brown, Irving	do.		X					
Bruce, David K. E.	do.							
Brzezinski, Zbigniew	do.							X
Bundy, McGeorge	do.			X		X		
Burgess, W. Randolph	do.					X		
Cabot, Louis W.	do.				X			
Case, Senator Clifford P.	do.					X		
Cisler, Walker L.	do.	X	X	X	X			
Cleveland, Harlan	do.						X	
Cleveland, Harold Van B.	do.			X		X		
Cole, David L.								X
Cook, Donald C.						X		
Copeland, Lamont du Pont	Member				X			
Cordier, Andrew W.	do.					X		
Deming, Frederick	do.							X
Dewey, Thomas E.	do.		X			X		
Diebold, John	do.							X
Dillon, C. Douglas	Director							
Dodge, Joseph N.		X						
Donovan, Hedley	Member					X		
Finletter, Thomas K.	Director					X		

United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign Relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966 ¹	1967	1968
Flanders, Senator Ralph E.	Member	X					X	
Ford, Jr., Congressman					X		X	
Gerald R.								
Ford II, Henry								X
Foster, William C.	Director						X	
Frankel, Max	Member						X	
Frelinghuysen, Congressman	do.					X	X	
Fulbright, Senator J. William			X		X		X	
Gallagher, Congressman				X			X	
Cornelius E.								
Garner, Robert L.	Member		X				X	
Gilpatric, Roswell L.	do.						X	
Golden, Clinton S.			X					
Goodpaster, Andrew	Member							X
Gordon, Lincoln	do.			X				
Gossett, William T.							X	
Gruenther, General Alfred M.	Member	X					X	
Haftstad, Lawrence R.	do.		X				X	
Harris, Senator Fred							X	
Harsch, Joseph C.	Member						X	
Hays, Congressman	do.		X				X	
Brooks								
Heilperin, Michael A.	do.	X	X				X	
Herter, Christian A.	do.				X		X	
Hewitt, William A.					X		X	
Hickenlooper, Senator					X		X	
Bourke B.								
Hochschild, Harold K.	Member						X	
Hoffman, Paul G.	do.		X	X			X	
Hoffman, Stanley	do.						X	
Hollfield, Congressman	Chet				X		X	
Horning, Donald F.								X

Footnotes at end of table.

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United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign Relations	Bilderberg meetings							United States Bilderberg participants	Council on Foreign Relations	Bilderberg meetings						
		1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968			1955	1957	1963	1964	1966	1967	1968
Irwin, Donald J.								X	Norstad, Lauris	do.							X
Jackson, Senator Henry M.						X	X	X	Parker, Cola G.		X						
Jackson, William H.	Member		X						Patterson, Morehead			X					
Javits, Senator Jacob K.	do.				X				Payne, Frederick B.	Member							X
Jay, Nelson Dean	do.	X							Perkins, George W.		X						
Katz, Milton	do.					X			Perkins, James A.	Director			X				
Kaysen, Carl	Studies						X		Petersen, Howard C.	Member					X	X	X
Keener, Jefferson W.								X	Peterson, Rudolph A.						X		
Kennan, George F.	Member	X	X			X			Piel, Gerard	Member						X	
Kissinger, David M.			X		X			X	Piore, Emanuel R.							X	
Knoppers, Antonio T.	do.				X				Price, Don K.	Member							
Kraft, Joseph	do.						X		Rabi, Isidor I.	do.		X					
Lindsay, Franklin A.	do.				X				Reston, James B.	do.						X	
Litchfield, Jr., Lawrence					X				Russ, Henry	do.						X	
Littlejohn, Edward		X							Reuther, Walter P.	do.						X	
Mailard, William S.									Roberts, Henry Lithgow	do.			X				
Martin, Edwin M.	Member								Rossa, Robert V.	Director					X		
Mason, Edward S.	do.								Rostow, Eugene V.	Member						X	X
Mathias, Jr., Congressman		X		X					Ryan, John T.	do.							X
Charles Mc.							X		Samuelson, Paul A.						X		
McCloy, John J.	Chairman, board				X				Schmidt, Adolph W.	Member					X		
McCormack, James	Member								Schnitzler, William F.		X						
McDonald, David J.			X						Scott, Senator Hugh							X	
McGee, Gale W.	Member								Shulman, Marshall D.	Member, Committee				X			
McGhee, George C.	do.	X	X	X	X				Smith, Admiral H. Page	Member							
McGill, Ralph E.			X						Spang, Joseph P., Jr.		X						
McNamara, Robert	Member							X	Sparkman, Senator John		X						
Strange									Spofford, Charles M.	Director			X				
McNaughton, John T.							X		Sulzberger, Arthur Hays	Member		X					
Monroney, Senator A. S.									Sulzberger, Cyrus L.	do.						X	
Mike									Tuthill, John W.	do.							X
Morse, F. Bradford									Vernon, Raymond	do.							
Mosley, Philip E.	Member						X		Vorys, Congressman								
Moyers, Bill D.	Director							X	John M.			X				X	
Nash, Frank C.			X						Wicker, Thomas G.								X
Neal, Alfred C.	Finance Committee								Wilcox, Francis O.	Member	X						
Newhouse, John									Wilde, Frazar B.	do.							
Nitze, Paul H.	Member	X	X	X			X		Wiley, Senator Alexander			X					
									Wohlstoetter, Albert	Member							
									Wriston, Walter B.	do.				X		X	

1 Cumulative list for period 1954-66.

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The Weather
Cloudy, Cold

(Details on Page Two)

MANCHESTER

NEW HAMPSHIRE
"There is nothing so powerful as truth."
—DANIEL WEBSTER

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Freeze Was 'Leaked' at Vt. Talks

Those in Know Made Billions, Source Asserts

(Editor's Note — The following exclusive article is the result of a six-month investigation by reporter Egan.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

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WASHINGTON — At a top-secret conference held last April in Woodstock, Vt., a presidential advisor leaked information on the proposed economic freeze to a select group of national and international figures enabling them, according to a Washington source, to profit to the tune of \$15 to \$20 billion.

The same presidential advisor also revealed President Nixon's plans to visit Red China, which further enabled these figures to make future commercial plans for Mainland China.

Herbert Klein, White House communications director, however, not only denies there was a "leak" but says he "never found evidence such a meeting took place."

From a source within the conference itself, it was learned by the Union Leader that the main topic of discussion of the secret conference was "the radical change of the American role in world affairs and the subsequent consequences."

The informant said the proposed visit to China was discussed but said it was done "very discreetly" with a favored few of those invited to attend the conference.

In the past two weeks, one U.S. senator and four members of the House of Representatives not only confirmed that such a meeting took place, but admitted they participated in the top secret conference.

Also, the U. S. Department of

State confirmed that it worked in conjunction with the Vermont State Police, in making security arrangements for "at least 90 foreign and domestic figures."

The conference in question was held April 22-25 at the Woodstock Inn, owned by the Rockefeller family. The guest list is reported by a very reliable source as reading like a summit conference of national and international bankers and business leaders.

Some of those attending the four-day conference were presidential advisor Henry Kissinger, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada; Robert Bourassa, prime minister of Quebec; Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; Baron Edmond de Rothschild of France; U.S. Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3rd, and Lt. Gen. John W. Vogt, director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The secret sessions were hosted by David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Johnson is known for his close friendship with Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury for denying he passed secret U.S. government information to the Communists.

During a meeting with executives and editors of the Manchester Union Leader last July, Klein was asked if Dr. Kissinger attended the Woodstock meeting as "an official representative of the U.S. government."

Klein denied at that time of knowing about Dr. Kissinger's involvement in the secret conference but promised he would "check very thoroughly into the matter" and relay his findings to the Manchester publication. His comments last week were in reply to repeated inquiries from this newspaper.

The White House aide expressed amazement when informed that a top security agent of the State Department was instructed by his Washington superiors to answer ques-

tions concerning the department's role in the unpublicized conference.

John W. Richardson, special agent for the State Department, said he conferred with local and Vermont State Police and government agencies in connection with the security arrangements for the visiting dignitaries.

Richardson said although the State Department did not sponsor the highly secret four-day session "they were concerned with security because of the distinguished national and world leaders involved."

The State Department agent commented, "Naturally our department wished to insure the safety and privacy of those taking part in the conference."

Richardson said it was his understanding that both the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations underwrote the expenses for all those participating in the conference.

Maj. Glenn Davis of the Vermont State Police confirmed he met with Richardson and planned part of the security. "It was a hairy scene," said Davis, who explained, "No one seemed to know just who was in charge of what."

Davis said his department supplied 30 men, all in plain clothes and in unmarked police vehicles. "We were instructed we were to have 'no physical contact' with anyone attending the conference," recalled Davis.

The State Police head said he was "advised there were numbers of Secret Service agents in the area as well as FBI agents. I heard there was a private, armed, security force drawn in tight around the inn," said Davis.

It was admitted by the State Department that 12 foreign countries and the United States had representatives at the top secret sessions and that all expenses, including air travel fare, was picked up by the two tax-exempt foundations.

At the conference were representatives of the United States, England, France, Italy, Turkey,

Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands.

Besides U.S. Sen. Stevenson, the four members of Congress who were present, by their own admission, were Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin; Donald W. Reigle Jr. (R) of Michigan; Donald Frazer (D) of Minnesota and Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R) of New Jersey.

Neither Sen. Stevenson nor the four congressmen would talk personally with this reporter but answered questions through their administrative assistants.

Harold Levy, spokesman for Sen. Stevenson, said the Illinois senator arrived at the conference Thursday night, April 22, and remained for the entire conference. Stevenson reached the area by commercial aircraft to Boston and commuter plane to Woodstock. On the return trip the senator rented a car in Woodstock and drove to Boston.

Levy was very evasive about the object of the four-day meeting. However he did admit "international policies" were among the topics of discussion and said the senator was an "invited guest."

Although Levy promised to return a call with additional information he has failed, over a two-week period, to reveal any more than in his first conversation.

William T. Kendall, assistant to Rep. Frelinghuysen said this was an "off-the-record" conference and said any agreement reached at the Woodstock sessions could not be binding on the government.

Kendall would only admit that "international and monetary policies" were discussed. He cut off all questions by saying it was a "top secret meeting" and was not to be discussed generally.

* * *

Washington Observer Newsletter
No. 121 July 1, 1971

POWERFUL PERSONALITIES

Here is background on some of the potent people who attended the recent super-secret Bilderberger conference at Woodstock, Vt. as exclusively reported in the May 15 issue of WO.

It must be emphasized that the Bilderberger organization is in no sense the so-called "military-industrial power complex" that the liberals and intellectuals prattle about. It is true that a few high-ranking military men get invited to attend these meetings, but they are military eunuchs who find it expedient to become internationalist-minded for personal aggrandizement. There have always been military men who will to sell out their countries in times of crisis. Gens. Lyman Lemnitzer and Alfred Gruenther have attended these secret internationalist meetings.

Reginald Maudling, British Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was a recent Woodstock participant. He was Colonial Secretary in the government of Harold MacMillan and did the dirty work against Rhodesia.

Another veteran participant of Bilderberger sessions is Hon. Denis Healey, Member of Parliament, British Minister of Defense, in the Labor government of Harold Wilson. Ten years ago when Healey was the Labour Party's shadow Minister of Defense, he was agitating for the abandonment by England of her nuclear striking force, and was granted \$1 million from the Ford Foundation to set up the Institute for Strategic Studies to hire "experts" to promote the idea to get rid of Britain's nuclear deterrent. It is claimed that British nuclear weapons are a hindrance to the achievement of world peace, and each year the Ford Foundation shells out more millions to the Institute for Strategic Studies to continue disarmament propaganda. In 1965 Mr. Healey, as British Defense Minister, cancelled the Supersonic nuclear bomber TSR2; he is a leading member of the Fabian Society, and a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs—the British counterpart to the Council for Foreign Relations in the U.S. A poor man, he has suddenly become affluent and a heavy spender.

Accompanying Mr. Healey to the Woodstock conference was L-Francois Deuche, Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London. Soon after the Woodstock meeting, Mr. Deuchene pronounced this benediction on his fellow-Bilderberger participant: "What's needed is a Kissinger to deal with external economic problems in Washington just as there is a Kissinger to deal with international security problems. . . . In the past the United States was able to choose economic policies by itself—and the policies it chose were the right ones for Western prosperity and growth. But now America must face a Western Europe and Japan that are more independent in this field. The U.S. isn't accustomed to sharing authority with others."

Despite the fact that Mr. Healey is a British MP, oddly, neither Healey nor his pal Mr. Deuchene are listed with the United Kingdom group on the official Bilderberger list, but both are listed on the international list, meaning they are not identified with any country. Perhaps more of the members should be so listed.

Another eminent Bilderberger personage anxious to sell out his country is Egon Bahr, State Secretary in the Federal Chancellery of West Germany, who was Chancellor Willy Brandt's prime negotiator with Moscow—thus short-circuiting the West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, who represents the Free Democrats in the coalition government. Via Bahr, Brandt has in the past year signed treaties with the Soviet Union and Communist Poland tacitly recognizing Soviet domination of the Captive Nations of Eastern Europe, and accepting the indefinite division of Germany and endorsing the Oder-Neisse frontier that was

established after the Russians redrew the postwar map of Poland at the expense of Germany. Brandt, via Bahr, is in the process of switching alliances from NATO to Soviet Russia.

Another Brandt henchman at the Woodstock conference was Hans-Jurgen Wischniewski, Federal Secretary of the SPD—meaning that he is the head of Willy Brandt's ruling party, the Social Democrats, and analogous to being chairman of the Republican or Democratic National Committee.

Another German Bilderberger participant was Gerhard Schroder, former German Foreign Minister and present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Bundestag; he is destined to become candidate for Chancellor on the Christian Democrat ticket. Unfortunately, Schroder is a Bilderberger One-Worlder!

Washington Observer Newsletter
No. 123 August 1, 1971

LAME EXCUSES

WASHINGTON OBSERVER's sensational exposure of the super-secret Bilderberger meeting in Woodstock, Vt. (WO 119) was personally confirmed on July 13th by Joseph E. Johnson, who serves as top man for the Bilderberger group in the U.S. with the title of honorary secretary general.

Johnson, a kingpin internationalist, helped Alger Hiss, communist traitor and convicted perjurer, in the drafting of the United Nations Charter, in 1945.

Johnson is also president emeritus of a tax-exempt foundation which is best known for proposing the UN invasion of the Republic of South Africa, the destruction of White government and confiscation of all White property by the United Nations. The tax-exempt foundation under which this study was prepared is called the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

Johnson denied that the tight secrecy which surrounded the meeting was sinister, preferring to call it "private" rather than "secret." He claimed that the reason the Bilderbergers suppressed all mention of the top-level meeting in the "free press" of America was because such "privacy" is useful in order to permit an official to "give an explanation of policy that he would not give in public."

Johnson explained that the costs of the Woodstock meeting in April were covered by taxpayer-subsidized grants from both the Ford and Rockefeller foundations through his Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The costs included transportation for the dignitaries, including private planes and chartered airliners. However, Johnson did not mention that the U.S. taxpayer directly footed the bill for hundreds of F.B.I. and Secret Service agents and state and local police who were on hand to guard the participants.

Obviously referring to WO, Johnson complained that the "privacy" of the secret Woodstock world summit conference was invaded by the "attacks" from what he styled as the "Right-wing press" in America. He failed to explain how he justified the imposition of total secrecy on all of the establishment news media in view of the usual and expected howling for "freedom of the press" from all liberals and communists and tax-free foundations except when their interests are directly involved.

Johnson did not deny the accuracy of any detail of WO's story on the meeting, nor the authenticity of the secret guest list which a WO reporter managed to take from under the noses of the Bilderberger officials.

Johnson revealed that the Bilderberger meeting next year will be at an unnamed resort in Belgium.

Note to the "free press" of America: Please copy.

Washington Observer Newsletter
No. 133 February 1, 1972

* * *

This meeting of the "Bilderbergers" was deliberately suppressed by all of the so-called "free press" of America, although devaluation of the dollar, Nixon's trip to Red China and detente with the U.S.S.R. were decided there.

The only newspaper in the U.S. which carried the story was the Manchester (N.H.) *Union-Leader* more than six months after the WO exclusive. The story, written by the paper's ace investigator, Arthur Eagan, confirms the WO story in all details and adds others.

Eagan says that he asked Herbert Klein, Nixon's press secretary, to comment on the meeting. Klein denied that such a meeting ever took place!

Recently, a WO informant spent a few days as a tourist at the Woodstock Inn in order to check up on the Bilderberger story. While there he interviewed numerous employees. "They tried to keep it secret," said one. "They didn't want us to say anything about it," said another. However, most of them were willing to give some additional details. Some of the items WO's man picked up are very interesting.

Prior to the meeting, all guests were asked to leave. The entire 110-room hotel was cleared in order to make way for the guests (secret guest list was reprinted in full in WO 119). Special security police from the Secret Service, FBI, state and local police and presumably the CIO were thrown around the Inn awaiting the arrival of the guests. A charter airline service was engaged to ferry the guests in from New York and Boston; during the entire meeting four jet aircraft were kept idle on the Lebanon, N.H. field near Woodstock in case any of the Bilderbergers had to make a quick exit. According to an employee of the charter service, the total bill for air service amounted to "at least \$250,000."

During the meeting, "nothing was too good" for the guests. "We went all out for them," said a waitress. However, the guests did not pay, nor did they tip. Afterwards, the hotel (owned by Laurence Rockefeller) gave each employee a considerable bonus as a gratuity.

One hotel employee put it vividly. When he was asked what the Bilderbergers discussed, he said, "Well, they get together once each year to talk about what is going to happen in the world."

The actual meetings were in the Woodstock Room, on the ground floor in the rear of the hotel. This is about 27x70 feet in size. Before the first meeting the room was completely de-bugged by security men brought in by the Bilderbergers (probably FBI men paid for by your taxes). During the meetings, security men guarded all entrances, including the doors leading from the Woodstock Room into the kitchen.

No employees of the hotel were allowed on the ground floor while any meetings were in process. No garden employee who normally worked outside was allowed in the hotel at any time. No outsiders, reporters or salesmen were allowed near the hotel, which was ringed with security men. Nearby U.S. troops were alerted for possible emergency duty, presumably to protect the guests from possible kidnapping.

During the entire meeting, reporters from all wire services, representing every newspaper in the world, were in Woodstock. However, all newspapers in the United States suppressed the story, including "All the news that's fit to print" *N.Y. Times*, *Washington Post*; and *Tribune*, *Arizona Republic*, *Nashville Banner*, *National Review*, *Human Events*, etc., except, as noted, the Manchester N.H. paper and the small nearby daily which had to report on the story because everyone in town knew about it.

* * *

LIBERTY LOWDOWN



LIBERTY LOBBY

300 INDEPENDENCE AVE., S.E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

SECRET WORLD SUMMIT CONFERENCE: 1974 MEETING

May 1974
Number 129

Liberty Lowdown has again scored an international scoop on the latest meeting of the Bilderbergers, held in a luxurious French resort Apr. 19-21, 1974.

For three years, Liberty Lowdown has kept a close watch on the secret Bilderberg meetings, which are held each year at a different resort in Europe or the United States. Since 1971, no publicity is permitted until after the conference. The 1972 meeting was held in Knokke, Belgium and in 1973 at Saltsjobaden, Sweden. Liberty Lowdown learned of these two meetings too late to send a reporter. Extensive digging finally developed the time and location of the 1974 meeting, which was attended by the Rothschilds, Rockefellers, Wallenbergs and other billionaire international financiers or their proxies.

In 1971 LIBERTY LOBBY first penetrated the outer hard shell of secrecy which surrounds this clandestine and sinister group. In May of that year they met in Woodstock, Vt., at a luxurious hotel owned by Laurence Rockefeller. This was fully reported in Liberty Lowdown No. 100. With the single exception of the local paper in Vermont, which could not ignore the event, the only other news source which reported on it was the Washington Observer. It was deliberately suppressed by all other media in the U.S.

Following the 1971 Bilderberg meeting unusual world events happened in rapid succession. There was the severe dollar crisis of August, resulting in vast profits for the "insiders" and the first devaluation of the dollar. The Bilderberg floating dollar policy has put an end to the financial independence of the United States and signals the impending collapse of the American economy.



Telescope lens shot of Hotel Mont d'Arbois, site of 1974 Bilderberg meeting. Note Grand Ballroom on right, with large picture windows.



Telephoto of Grand Ballroom taken one mile distant. Here is the room where the Bilderbergers secretly planned your future, away from prying eyes.



Blocked entrance to hotel guarded by armed gendarmes. Only those with special pink passes were permitted to enter the grounds.



Portion of Sports Palace in Megeve used to house 600 police and their weapons. Note armored personnel carriers parked outside.



Two of the more than 15 armored personnel carriers ordered to Megeve to secure the mountaintop retreat for Rothschild and Rockefeller.



Joseph E. Johnson, top Bilderberg functionary, who shuns publicity. Note Bilderberg ID badge on lapel. No admittance to secret meetings without this!

The 1971 meeting, which broke policy with previous meetings in that two Russians and two Red Chinese attended, also presaged the Nixinger policy of "detente," following Rockefeller trips to the U.S.S.R. and Red China, followed in turn by Kissinger and Nixon, followed by vast oil and grain deals with communists . . . etc.

This time, the Bilderbergers met at Megeve, France, a village nestled in the French Alps about 20 miles from Switzerland. The secret conferences were in the luxurious Hotel Mont d'Arbois, owned by Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Security surrounding the Megeve meeting was even more strict than that in Woodstock three years ago. The only access to the hotel is up a long road, which dead-ends in the Alps. Between 600 and 1,000 uniformed gendarmes were assigned to the task of guarding the participants. They were armed with rifles, machine guns and traveled in armored cars. An undetermined number of guards and security personnel who attended the conferences did so in plainclothes. As with the Woodstock Inn in 1971, no employee was allowed near the hotel without a special pass. All persons living in the immediate vicinity were carefully watched and not permitted to stray too close to the hotel.

Few reporters were in Megeve, all of them French, but no wire service was permitted to carry news of the meeting. No publicity appeared anywhere in the world except for the local French paper which had to carry a story because no one in the area could ignore the obvious fact that something very important was happening. The guests arrived at the Geneva Airport beginning Apr. 18 and were whisked over the Swiss-French border in a caravan of Mercedes-Benz, Rolls Royce and Cadillac limousines--each one preceded and followed by heavily armed and uniformed Swiss and French police.

THE AMERICAN CONNECTION

From the U.S. came both David and Nelson Rockefeller. Since the time of their grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., this family has worked hand-in-glove with the Rothschilds.

Only one top-level publisher was invited, Henry A. Grunwald, managing editor of Time. In 1971 Grunwald's opposite number in Newsweek attended, Osborn Elliott. Newsweek in 1971 carried no mention of the meeting and Time will not, either, unless forced to by publicity elsewhere.

In deference to women's lib, perhaps, this year the Bilderbergers invited a woman, Mrs. Miriam Camps, a senior research fellow for the Council on Foreign Relations. Also representing the C.F.R. was James Chace, managing editor of the C.F.R. periodical Foreign Affairs. The Rockefeller-funded, tax-exempt C.F.R. has the responsibility of disseminating the decisions of the Bilderbergers to American "intellectuals." Another top Rockefeller man in attendance was Emilio G. Collado, executive vice president of Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, which reports record profits resulting from the Mideast war, the oil boycott and rising oil prices.

Including Nelson Rockefeller, three presidential candidates attended, Sens. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) and Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) being the other two. Only politicians who have proved their unquestioning loyalty to the Rockefeller-Rothschild cabal are invited to Bilderberg meetings. They must be willing tools of the super-rich internationalists and must pose as liberals and "friends of the working man." Nationalist and anti-communist political figures are never allowed inside a Bilderberg meeting. Representing the military was Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, who, incidentally, was listed in the "International," not the U.S., Section.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was invited. He planned to attend, as he usually does. Kissinger is now recognized by even foes of LIBERTY LOBBY as the most powerful man in America, far outstripping Nixon. At the last moment, however, Kissinger sent his regrets and dispatched two of his deputies, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counselor of the Department of State and Winston Lord, significantly the Director of Planning and Coordination for the "American" State Department.

Sonnenfeldt is a notorious leftist and internationalist who always receives the finest press coverage and is obviously chosen for a rapid rise in the Rothschild-Rockefeller world secret government. He has repeatedly transmitted classified U.S. documents to a foreign power (Israel). During the reign of J. Edgar Hoover, security risk Sonnenfeldt was under intensive scrutiny by the F.B.I. and his telephone was tapped for more than a year prior to Hoover's mysterious death.

Key factotum in setting up the Bilderberger meetings is Joseph E. Johnson, president emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a tax-free group best known for its detailed plan for the invasion of South Africa by U.N. troops and the murder of its White inhabitants. Johnson has the job of transmitting invitations to selected persons to attend the annual Bilderberger meetings. Actual arrangements for the hotels, security and transportation are left to the permanent Bilderberg office in The Hague, Holland.

In a rare private interview with the close-mouthed Johnson, the Liberty Lowdown reporter managed to get him to reveal that the agenda for the Megeve conference included the Mid-east and petroleum, NATO and the Common Market. Johnson also admitted that this time no Russians, Chinese or Arabs were invited.

The list of leaders from other nations who attended is also known to Liberty Lowdown. Heading the list, of course, is H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, front man for and chairman of the Bilderberg organization. The list includes Edgar Faure, president of the French National Assembly; Helmut Schmidt, German Minister of Finance; Giovanni Agnelli, president of Italy's gigantic Fiat Co.; Marcus Wallenberg, the richest and most powerful financier in Sweden (his son died leaving a \$2.5 billion estate); Denis Healy, Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer and of course Baron Edmond de Rothschild of France--host of the meeting and owner of the hotel and grounds on which it was held--and his cousin, Guy Rothschild of England. The total number of those attending was about 120 plus, of course, hundreds of retainers and security personnel.

This story will be continued in the next (June) issue.

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LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

THE CONSPIRACY THEORY OF HISTORY

June 1974
Number 130

In the last issue of Homefront, the organ of the Institute for American Democracy, the editor says, in discussing LIBERTY LOBBY:

The zealots are fighting against a "conspiracy." This, you must admit, is a much handier explanation for the state of things then (sic) the hard-to-face fact that we have problems for which there are no reasonable, short range solutions. They all look for whipping boys to rally against.

Students of the intellectual perversion known as Marxism will recognize the above as a statement of the orthodox Marxist view that the historical movement toward socialism is inevitable, and proceeds ponderously according to vast and impersonal forces which cannot be denied. Unfortunately, this opinion has been absorbed by American "intellectuals" as standard liberal doctrine. Those who have dared to contradict openly this orthodoxy have paid for their courage by being immediately labeled by the press with such terms as "paranoid," "extremist," "fascist" and, of course, "anti-Semitic," the standard imprecations hurled as witches' curses against the luckless few who dare to challenge the official "line."

Innumerable Americans have thus been intimidated from professing the "conspiracy theory" and those who have not been so intimidated have oftentimes wasted their time and effort in trying to explain it to others because of the obvious difficulty involved in trying to expose something which, by its very nature, is secret and hidden.

The tremendous difficulties involved have therefore seriously prevented popular assignment of the responsibility for why America and the West have reached such a

state of pronounced decline. Obviously, without such assignment, any hope for the survival of the West is fatuous.

PROOF OF A CONSPIRACY

Is there any way to prove the existence of a great conspiracy to despoil the West-- a relatively easy way to lay out the facts in such fashion that no fair-minded person can possibly deny that such a conspiracy exists?

Thanks to the facts that are now known about the Bilderberg Group and the astounding control that this organization exercises over the so-called "free press" in Europe and America such proof is now simple to establish for anyone who will devote 15 minutes to the subject.

Please note that this argument is not concerned with the subjects the Bilderbergers discuss in their secret conferences. Of course, the content of their discussions is the core of the controversy, but all this issue of Liberty Lowdown addresses is the fact that the meetings are unreported by the press. In other words, for the purposes of this analysis, it is unimportant whether they get together once each year in secrecy to play pinochle, have a party or to discuss plans and strategems to transfer additional billions of taxpayers' money and the wealth of the world to their bank accounts. The mere fact that they do get together and that their meetings are protected from any and all publicity is what is germane to this discussion, and what is, in itself, proof of a conspiracy. The nature of the conspiracy is another matter worthy of inquiry but one that cannot be intelligently explored until the existence of the conspiracy itself is recognized as an incontrovertible fact.

CONSPIRACY STATED

Because of what is known about the Bilderberg Group and the control it exercises over the so-called "free press" of the West there is no explanation save that of conspiracy to account for the fact that the entire press of the world has suppressed all mention of the Bilderberg meetings and all recognition of the existence of the Group.

The simple statement in the paragraph above is far too much for the average American to comprehend, be he conservative, liberal or neuter. It is totally at odds with the Great American Myth--that America is a free Nation, resting on the bulwark of Freedom of Speech, and that the newspapers and other media are free and uncontrolled.

To accept the paragraph above requires the average American to destroy the image of America he has held since infancy. Yet, the image must be destroyed if America is to survive. The image is as false as the decline of America is factual.

To understand that a conspiracy exists, begin with two undeniable facts:

1. A meeting of very important world figures took place at Megeve April 19-21, 1974;
2. The fact that this meeting took place was not reported in any major newspaper in the world, covered by any wire service or reported on radio or television anywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the meeting.

There are only three possible explanations for these two facts:

1. The event was really not "news" in the accepted journalistic definition and consequently unworthy of notice, or
2. The press did not know of the meeting and so could not report on it, or
3. Every wire service in the world, including AP, UPI, Reuters and Tass, and hundreds if not thousands of professional journalists and their employers in Europe and the U.S., leftists, liberals and "responsible conservatives" knew of the meeting and conspired together to suppress it.

There are no other possibilities. One of them has to be true. Let us examine them:

As for the first, Lesson Number One in all journalism classes is that "names make news." This is not only known by all dewey-cheeked high school freshmen who work on their school paper but by experienced journalists who work for the New York newspaper which promises "All the News That's Fit to Print." Every year, somewhere in the world, the Bilderbergers get together to discuss concerns of mutual interest. His Royal Highness, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the chairman of the Bilderberg Organization, arrived at Kennedy International Airport on April 22, 1971, en route to Woodstock, Vt., from Holland to attend the Bilderberg meeting scheduled for that weekend. He was met by dozens of reporters, and additional dozens surrounded the Woodstock Inn during that meeting. Before this meeting, as well as prior to the Megeve meeting, during the meetings and afterward newspapers printed thousands of tons of paper for readers containing advice to the lovelorn, horoscopes, crossword puzzles, recipes, features on giant pandas, African voodoo and Common Cause, advertisements for and reviews of pornography and other garbage.

But not one square inch in this Sahara of newsprint is ever given to a Bilderberg meeting. No news coverage. No features on the personalities, their love lives or their riches. No human interest. No photos of them at work or play or alighting from their private jets or riding in their heavily-guarded limousines.

And most important of all, nothing--absolutely nothing--about what they talked about. No speculation, predictions, analysis. No interviews, no halfbaked syndicated philosophy, witticisms or moralizing editorials in the Los Angeles Times. No cartoons by Herblock, Conrad or Parrish. No screams of rage from Jane Fonda, William Kunstler or the ACLU. No threats from the SLA. No wisdom from Eric Sevareid, Howard K. Smith or David Brinkley. No excited exposes from Jack Anderson or biting sarcasm from Nicholas von Hoffman. Not even a peep from Time--even though its managing editor, Henry Grunwald, attended the 1974 meeting, just as Osborn Elliott, president of Newsweek, attended in 1971. Total silence.

HARD-WORKING REPORTER MYTH

The second excuse is equally preposterous. One of the great legends of America (taught to us by the press) is that of the honest, hard-working reporter who, by dint of effort, comes up with a great story exposing an evil plot. It is true that once his boss puts him on the trail of a story he wants, a reporter will not easily give up--so long as he continues to draw a salary and expenses, that is. There must be a hundred thousand reporters in Europe and the U.S. The Bilderbergers have been meeting for years at roughly the same time every year. Virtually any reporter, if he had wanted to, could have found out when and where the 1974 meeting was going to be held. Liberty Lowdown did, with a budget of pennies compared to the Associated Press, UPI or CBS-TV.

In addition, all newspapers, radio stations and TV stations subscribe to a wire service and possess at least one teletype that connects them with the world. By their contract they are obligated to inform the agency of local news. This is the way the agency normally learns of floods, airplane crashes and earthquakes--from feedback from a local newspaper or radio station. In 1971 the Rutland Herald carried a small news story on the Bilderberg meeting at Woodstock, Vt.--a small town next door with no daily newspaper of its own. It had to because all the local people knew about it and therefore the story could not be locally suppressed. By the Herald's contract with UPI and/or AP, it was compelled to report the story to New York City. But the story was never carried anywhere else.

CONSPIRACY THE CONCLUSION

The conclusion therefore has to be that the third possibility--conspiracy--is the only possible explanation of the facts. The Rothschilds, Rockefellers and other super-rich internationalists at Megeve merely told their underling publishers--the Sulzbergers, Schiffs, Newhouses, Knights, Chandlers, Pulliams, Buckleys, etc.--that there was to be no news of the meeting.

Is the press free? This question has been answered in the Introduction to Imperium: "How the press loves to brag to its victims--its readers--about its freedom. Yes, the press may be free to lie and distort and suppress and deceive and malign, but is it free to tell the truth?"

"All the news that's fit to print"

The New York Times

229 WEST 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Rittenhouse:

July 19, 1974

We are informed there is no record here of the May 9 letter you have mentioned in your July 15 letter, which has been referred to the News Department because your questions relate to news coverage. Since you know these meetings are closed to the press it would seem that you already have the answer to three of them. We have no information in connection with your reference to tax money.

Sincerely,


George Palmer
Assistant to the
Managing Editor

Mr. E. Stanley Rittenhouse
Liberty Lobby
300 Independence Ave., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Washington Observer Newsletter
No. 180 June 15, 1974

INTERESTING QUESTION

WO's reporter who attended the secret Bilderberg meeting at Megeve, France (see last issue) had a personal interview on April 21 with Joseph E. Johnson, president emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and one of the key organizers of the clandestine annual conferences which are studiously ignored by the so-called "free press" in America and the rest of the world.

(The tax-exempt Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is best known for its preparation of a 170-page battle plan, in 1965, for the invasion of South Africa and the murder of its White inhabitants—a task to be undertaken by the United Nations and paid for by the American taxpayers. Johnson's predecessor was Alger Hiss.)

At the beginning of the interview—which Johnson did not relish—he said to the WO reporter: "That story you did in 1971 on the Woodstock meeting was very interesting, but one thing has always puzzled me. How did you know that Henry Kissinger shared a room in the Woodstock Inn with a prostitute?"

Johnson referred to WO 119, of May 15, 1971.

In response to Johnson's query, the WO reporter stated that the source was a confidential one and that WO has a well-known reputation for accuracy.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 12, 1974

R.O. Gorman
242-15 44 Avenue
Douglas Town, New York 11363

Dear Mr. Gorman:

Thank you and your family for your letter. Frankly, I don't subscribe to the theory that there exists an organization of international bankers called the Bilderbergers or that certain members of our government are involved in a conspiracy of its making.

I appreciate knowing your views.

Sincerely,


James L. Buckley

CESME CONFERENCE
April 25, 26 and 27, 1975
FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

BUCKLEY, William F.
Editor-Columnist, "National Review"

SCRIPPS-HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

TELEVISION STATION WWSB
Channel 8
Founded 1947



9001 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44118
216 - 482-1800

June 10, 1974

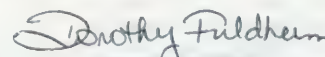
Martin D. Widener
1666 Roberts Lane NE
Warren, Ohio 44483

Dear Mr. Widener:

In answer to your letter I am not familiar with The Bilderbergers. Are they on the air?

I have not yet read the paper you sent me but I will do so at my first leisure moment.

Cordially,


Dorothy Fuldheim
News Analyst

DF:lm

FIRST IN OHIO

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 3, 1974

The Honorable
Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State
The State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will travel during the period April 18 - 24th to Geneva, Switzerland and Stockholm, Sweden, concerning Americans missing in action in Southeast Asia.

As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I authorize the use of counterpart funds for Senator Mathias' travel between Geneva and Stockholm and return to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

James O. Eastland
Chairman

Bilderberg Group Meets Privately On Issues Ruffling Atlantic World

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands (AP) — It's been 20 years since Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands first produced his formula for promoting the cause of transatlantic harmony.

He introduced the idea of an international think tank, comprising top people from the United States and Western Europe, able to speak with total frankness on issues ruffling the Atlantic alliance.

Bernhard gave the participants privacy. The think tank was almost hermetically sealed from the press.

The first assembly was held in 1954 at the secluded Bilderberg Hotel lying in wooded countryside not far from Arnhem, Holland. The name of the hotel caught on and the Bilderberg group has continued to meet in different countries with different participants.

Always, however, the chairman has been Bernhard, the German-born prince who mar-

ried Queen Juliana while she was still a princess. Bernhard later fought with the Allies in World War II.

Gerald R. Ford attended two Bilderberg meetings long before he became vice president of the United States.

"You don't really belong to the organization; one gets an invitation from the prince," Ford said in 1966.

At various other times, the prince has requested and obtained the presence of Henry A. Kissinger — 1971, Woodstock, Vt. — Helmut Schmidt, now West German chancellor — 1973, Salsjoeboden, Sweden — former U.S. Secretaries of State Dean Rusk and Christian A. Herter; Thomas E. Dewey, former governor of New York and twice Republican presidential nominee; former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Amintore Fanfani of Italy and so on.

Bernhard promised the conferees privacy, and the 1974

meeting in April was no exception.

It was held in a luxury hotel at the French ski resort of Megeve. Before the meeting, Bernhard entered the downtown press center, the Megeve Sports Hall, which was practically surrounded by police for the occasion.

He announced who had been invited to the meeting and what the topic would be. He then declared there would be no more information on the three-day session.

Reporters were never allowed to enter the hotel where the sessions were held.

There was only one topic at the meeting: prospects for the Atlantic world.

Eighty persons were invited and among those Americans who turned up were NATO commander Gen. Andrew Goodpaster; former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball, David Rockefeller, head of the Chase Manhattan Bank,

and Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn.

Bernhard has made it clear that participants who deal with the press won't be invited back.

Apart from that, he likes to change the faces. There is often a 50 per cent switch in representation from one year to the next.

Procedures have become well established. The main speakers get 10 minutes, other participants are limited to 5. Papers written by both American and European participants are distributed in English and French, the two languages of the conference. Votes are never taken and titles are never used. A government official or an ambassador is plain mister. Bernhard is Mr. Chairman.

"The purpose of the conference," he has said, "is that eminent persons in every field get the opportunity to speak freely without being hindered by the knowledge that their words and ideas will be

analysed, commented upon and eventually criticized in the press."

His pulling power appears to date from World War II, having taken his family into exile, he won his wings with Britain's Royal Air Force and reputedly got into rows with the British for going on unofficial bombing excursions over Germany.

He ended the war as commander in chief of the Dutch armed forces and a good friend of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Bernhard, now 62, unhesitatingly used his wartime contacts to get the Bilderberg conception rolling. He has consistently asserted its only aim is to foster the transatlantic relationship.

Bernhard clearly expects that within influential circles, the ideas emerging from Bilderberg will make their impression. Of his personal role, he said: "I'd consider my own work in the same light as practically everything I do. I am only a catalyst."

Come Clean, Senator Mathias!

Hon. Charles McC. Mathias
U.S. Senate

Dear Senator Mathias:

As your constituents, we have a question for you: What are you hiding? With all due respect we find it strange that you refuse to disclose any information concerning your trip to the Bilderberg meeting in Megeve, France, April 19-21, 1974.

We did notice the letter you sent to the *Washington Post* in which you claim to have promised you would keep the meeting contents confidential. But any questions sent you by Maryland constituents are totally ignored if they involve the Bilderberg meeting and we find that strange and disturbing.

Don't you feel that as a United States Senator you have an *obligation* to disclose fully your activities to Maryland voters?

Do you really believe that you can attend a meeting also attended by principals of foreign governments and consider yourself a "private citizen" and speak "off the record"?

You have indicated the State Department paid your fare to France. Who paid for your return trip?

Is it possible for us, your constituents, to know what subjects were discussed at the Hotel Mont d'Arbois, where the secret conferences were held?

Were any conclusions reached at the meeting? Isn't it logical for us to assume conclusions *were* reached and if we knew what those conclusions were we would not approve? Why else the secrecy?

We know that more than 100 of the world's richest and most powerful men attended this meeting. You are not an oil man, nor a banker, nor are you a billionaire. Most of those attending were. Obviously you were invited because you are a United States Senator. As a Senator your loyalty lies with your constituents, not to international bankers.

Or, do you feel your Senatorial oath of office is superseded by your oath to the Bilderbergers?

As your constituents, we want the answers to these questions.

**Concerned
Maryland Voters**

Newbold Noyes, Editor
The Washington Star
225 Virginia Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

September 6, 1974

(THIS LETTER WAS NOT PUBLISHED)

Letter to the Editor:

It appears that Senator Mathias has told a little white lie.

On May 13, 1974, in a letter to The Washington Star-News, Mathias stated he went to Europe "in the first place" (primarily) at the request of the League of American Families on POWs and MIAs. I might add that the correct name is the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. He later very clearly implied in that same letter that his attendance at the Bilderberg meeting in Megeve, France, was incidental.

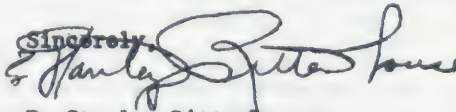
I called Mr. E. C. Mills, Director of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia and was informed by him that they never ask a Senator to go to Europe specifically on their behalf. If a Senator is going to Europe in the first place, then the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia could possibly ask that Senator to intercede for them on their behalf. Thus the Senator from Maryland has not told the truth.

In addition to all of this, on August 30, 1974, in an article by The Washington Post, Senator Mathias says, " 'Travel to the conference (Bilderberg) involved no public expense,' though counterpart funds authorized by the Senate Judiciary Committee were used for the rest of Mathias' trip to Europe in which he sought help from the head of the International Red Cross and Swedish prime minister in locating American servicemen missing in Vietnam." The Judiciary Committee does not have that jurisdiction, legislative or otherwise, regarding POWs. I called the Judiciary Committee and was told that the Committee has "nothing to do" with POWs or MIAs.

What a dastardly deed, to exploit our MIAs and the emotions of their families and friends in order to attend a meeting that sells out the sovereignty of our Nation, the very sovereignty these servicemen were fighting to preserve!

LIBERTY LOBBY has established a credibility gap (as big as Watergate) on the part of Senator Mathias. He evidently did not check out what he had said in May with what he should have said in August.

Come clean, Senator Mathias; the Maryland voters have a "right to know" the truth.

Sincerely,

E. Stanley Rittenhouse
Legislative Aide

Washington Star-News

All Business

SIR: I noted your interest in my recent activities as expressed in your recent editorial, "Ajunketing We Will Go."

I am happy to be able at this time to advise you that during the Easter recess of Congress I made a trip to Europe for the purpose of accomplishing several items of business.

In the first place, I was requested to go by the League of American Families on POWs and MIAs. As you know, there has not been a complete accounting of those missing in Vietnam, and there seems to have been a complete breakdown of the accounting procedures prescribed in the cease-fire agreement. Before undertaking this portion of the trip, I discussed it thor-

oughly with the Department of State and went with the knowledge and approval of Secretary Kissinger.

In attempting to uncover information about MIAs and to assist the League of Families I visited Roger Gallopin, director of the International Red Cross in Geneva. Dr. Jacques Freymond, director, Graduate Institute of International Studies, in Geneva, and several officials in Stockholm, Sweden. I was advised that any premature publicity on these meetings would prejudice their effectiveness.

In my judgment, the goal that was sought justified the risk of any misunderstanding occasioned by my decision not to issue a press release before departure. In the course of these meetings, we developed additional approaches to the problem of securing MIA information which I am presently reviewing with the League of

Families and the Department of State and which I hope will be fruitful.

During the week that I was gone, I also took an opportunity to participate in a conference of leaders of the Atlantic community nations. Under the rules of the conference, both the topics of discussion and the names of participants were confidential. I believe I would not, however, violate a confidence by noting that those in attendance included senior cabinet members of Great Britain and Germany, as well as international officials, such as the secretary general of NATO and one other member of the United States Senate.

No members of my family or my staff accompanied me on this trip.

Charles McC. Mathias Jr.,
United States Senator.

Colson, CIA and conspiracy

"... Charles W. Colson made a startling series of allegations about President Nixon's fears of a Central Intelligence Agency involvement in the Watergate scandal ... (He) portrayed the President as a virtual Oval Office captive of suspected high-ranking conspirators in intelligence circles, against whom he dare not act for fear of international and domestic political repercussions ... (His) underlying suspicion ... was that the CIA planned the break-ins at Watergate and the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The motive: to discredit the President's inner circle of advisers." — The Washington Post

THIS AT times paranoid column believes that the disclosures made by convicted Watergater Charles W. Colson, once a close Presidential aide, constitute a major letting of the cat out of the bag.

We say this against a background of suggesting, for the past several years, that it is not really neurotic to suggest conspiracy in high places, despite the routine shellacking "conspiracy theories" of Right and Left get from "moderate" elements.

* * *

Adding that Colson has since retracted one specific item he told the investigator, Richard L. Bast (though Bast swears the original, full disclosures were exactly stated), the speculations we have in mind are these:

- There is a de facto "secret government" operative nationally and internationally and involved in the highest circles of U. S. government, exercising an impact over domestic politics and economics ranging between extreme influence to, at times, outright control. This extreme influence to outright control naturally includes the Presidency.

- The de facto "secret government," much of whose intellectual — and financial — muscle are to be found in the New York office of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the great tax-free foundations and certain international financial firms and corporations, generally if imprecisely thought of as the "Eastern Establishment," was threatened by a minor but growing conglomeration of power we have referred to as the "Southwest Power Alliance."

- The EE needed to rid itself of the challenge of the SPA — and virtually all of the President's close advisers (with a major, notable exception) were men of the SPA — and engineered, very possibly with the aid of its covert arm (one or more wings of the CIA) the outrageously crude Watergate break-in and, probably, the psychiatrist office break-in as well, to discredit the whole SPA circle around Nixon.

The notable exception referred to is that government-into-himself, Henry Kissinger, CFR

member.

It was most interesting that Rudy Maxa's Washington Post piece noted that "the President was finally dissuaded from launching a fullscale investigation of the intelligence community by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and White House Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig Jr." — also a CFRman.

There are those who go much further than the — say — Rockefeller-CFR-Eastern Establishment-CIA alliance of power and influence and plunge us into the heady world of assassination conspiracies (see Tom Tiede's piece, this page). We would rather not. But Colson's comments — so suggestive of Nixon the captive rather than Nixon the captor — do nothing to dampen such speculations.

It is an open question as to why the President — who must be understood to have done some of the necessary work of the clique (dollar devaluation, rampant rapprochement with the U.S.S.R., "opening up" Red China)—is himself the object of total, complete attack, unless it is "his turn to go" and he has opted not to go.

Before this is dismissed as idle mind-play, we would again recall the necessary 20 pages or so of Prof. Carroll Quigley's *Tragedy and Hope*, a most difficult to acquire late-1960s tome authored by a Georgetown intellectual who is the only thoroughly credentialed academic who has ever revealed "the conspiracy," or that palpable part within range of measure:

In essence, Dr. Quigley referred to an extremely influential Anglo-American economic, political and academic combine standing as a shadow or secret trans-Atlantic government with worldwide connections, and whose name, he said, is The Round Table, and whose American front is the Council on Foreign Relations.

It was specifically because he is essentially in alignment with its aims and because this secret force has played such a major role in Western civilization that Quigley felt impelled to discuss it, including its financial ramifications and its frequent support of and collaboration with the revolutionary Left. No other Eastern Establishment-connected intellect, before or after, has ever told the story.

It has been the province of the "less respectable" to probe more deeply and to attempt to chart the history of the international apparatus of power elites informally known as the "Bilderbergers," whose secretive biennial meetings involve guest lists which read like the who's who of international finance, some giant business, and the more politically "liberal" elected officials.

It is the secretive nature of the international meetings which helps spur the speculation that vital information of extreme impact on the world is conveniently "advanced" in these gatherings of wheeler-dealers.

From the outset, Watergate has smelled incredibly fishy:

A job badly bungled by presumed experts in the trade and an enterprise utterly unnecessary to the Nixon sweep of 1972, seasoned law enforcement men can't be blamed if they wonder whether Watergate wasn't a setup — designed to fail, designed to embarrass. And designed, we would speculate, to undercut in one fell swoop the "Teutonic palace guard" with which President Nixon had surrounded himself (exception: Kissinger) and whose SPA connections were presumptive threats to the power combination more fully described by Quigley.

One need not be a raving psycho to sense conspiracy in Watergate — but of a far deeper nature than surfaced before the Ervin committee — just as one need not be a neurotic to sense conspiracy in the two Kennedy murders, the King assassination and the attempt on Wallace.

And now Colson has added a new dimension in what the Post calls "two bizarre evening confessionals" with a Washington private investigator.

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

THE BILDERBERG BLOC

July 1974
Number 131

From an unimpeachable source Liberty Lowdown has learned that when there is a Bilderberg conference, two meetings proceed concurrently: the "official" gathering of publicly invited delegates and guests; and a second list of attendants including important personages who, for one reason or another, don't want any publicity. Hence the extraordinary security precautions at the Bilderberg meetings.

The first--official--meeting partly serves as window dressing. The world-renowned economists, sociologists and other scholars who make long-winded lectures on the world economic situation have no part in the decision-making, nor do the professional politicians or media moguls who also attend the open meetings. Actually, those scholars, specialists and politicians preach to the converted and orchestrate the propaganda line determined by the multi-national billionaires who meet in secret confabs that exclude the politicians, publishers and intelligentsia.

Our confidential informant, an internationally recognized authority who has been an adviser to American delegates at many international monetary conferences, says:

Marcus Wallenberg would not waste his time to listen to academic lectures by the most versed economists and pal around with professional politicians of Great Britain, U.S., France and Germany whom he regards as lackeys who could be purchased with money. He has attended all the Bilderberg meetings since 1955 and has hosted some of them in Scandinavia. In 1968 Wallenberg was reliably reported to have a net worth of six billion pre-devaluation dollars and must now have a fortune of \$10 billion U.S., if all his world-wide investments are taken into account. As he keeps coming to these meetings, it is to swap tips with his opposite numbers, the Rockefellers and Rothschilds and to scheme with them.

The five sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.--Nelson, Winthrop, John III, Laurence and David have been estimated to be worth \$1 billion net each. The Rockefeller philanthropic organizations, the Rockefeller Fund and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands are financing the Bilderberg meetings, which are turned over to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to bankroll and administer in detail. Incidentally, Queen Juliana is the richest woman in the world and is the principal stockholder of the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Co. This is why her consort, Prince Bernhard, is the permanent chairman of the Bilderberg meetings. The first occurred at the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland, May 29-31, 1954.

ROCKEFELLERS AND ROTHSCHILDS

In the ensuing 20 years they have been holding annual meetings and occasional special meetings. When the meetings are held in the U.S., they are hosted by the Rockefeller brothers, and when they are in France or England, they are hosted by the Rothschilds. In Scandinavian countries, the billionaire Wallenbergs are hosts.

The Bilderbergers have studiously cultivated politicians who have potentialities of becoming chiefs of government. Both Harold Wilson and Edward Heath have been delegates to the Bilderberg meetings long before becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain. In the last meeting, Apr. 19-21, 1974, German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt was a delegate. He is now Chancellor of West Germany. And two current Presidential aspirants, Republican Vice President Gerald R. Ford and Democratic Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, have been American delegates. Jerry Ford is

a staunch defender of the Bilderbergers. In a newspaper interview on Oct. 6, 1965, Ford admitted that he had attended two Bilderberg meetings, but claimed that those conferences are only "an unofficial, changing group of public and private leaders from Atlantic community nations that meets twice a year to discuss world problems." When a reporter queried him why the meetings were secret since they discussed just world problems in generalities, he replied, "I'm also a 33d degree Mason and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi and Michigamus--all secret societies."

The Bilderbergers are also sponsoring a Democratic Presidential aspirant, Senator Mondale, a protege of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who has served as Humphrey's home representative in Minneapolis and whom Humphrey designated as his successor in the U.S. Senate when he resigned to become Vice President. Mondale was an American delegate to the last Bilderberg meeting in Megeve, France (see Liberty Lowdown 129).

Shortly after returning from France, Mondale introduced S. 3443, ostensibly to regulate the oil industry. But experts who have analyzed the bill say that it is simply aimed at stabilizing the present monopoly system of the world oil cartel and is a counter-measure against a number of bills pending in Congress aimed at divesting the giant oil companies of a large part of the former independent oil concerns which the giants have gobbled up in recent years. Some of the bills which the Mondale measure seeks to spike would reduce or altogether eliminate the oil depletion allowance and force a divestiture of the refineries and retail outlets of the giant oil producers.

A Belgian delegate to the Megeve gathering was Baron Leon Lambert, president of the the Banque Lambert and great-grandson of Baron James de Rothschild, the founder of the French banking branch of the family. He has recently put together a conglomerate that is restructuring the steel industry of Belgium.

Baron Edmund de Rothschild, head of the Banque Rothschild of Paris, was a French delegate to the Megeve meeting. LIBERTY LOBBY's investigative reporter who went to Megeve ascertained that Baron Guy de Rothschild also attended the meeting but was not mentioned in the official list of delegates.

BIG BILLIONS

Due to the veil of secrecy, the net worth of the Rothschilds has never been reliably computed, but several members of the Rothschild clan are known to be billionaires. The titular head of the English branch of the House of Rothschild, Baron Rothschild, known as "Lord Victor," is a principal stockholder in Shell Oil Co., along with Queen Juliana. It was he who persuaded the Dutch royal family to take the front in creating the Bilderberg setup. A traditional policy of the Rothschilds is to have front men and secret agents representing them in big financial maneuvers. One of their first clandestine representatives in this country was August Schoenberg, later known as August Belmont, who during the Civil War supported the North, while another Rothschild agent, Judah P. Benjamin, was the Secretary of State of the Confederacy. One of their most recent front men to achieve prominence is Jimmy Goldsmith, a second cousin of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, who has purchased controlling interest of the \$1.5 billion Grand Union chain of supermarkets. He already had control of supermarket chains in Europe.

The Rothschild family, in partnership with Harry Oppenheimer, son of their erstwhile protege, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and head of the De Beers diamond trust and of the Anglo-American group of mining companies, controls one-third of the gold mining industry of South Africa and one-half of copper mining of Africa. They also have recently acquired control of the \$1 billion Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp., big dealers in gold and other precious metals in the U.S. The ostensibly retired American Rothschild, Henry, is a director of Englehard.

Through the Trade Development Bank of Geneva, N.M. Rothschild of London has gained control of Republic National Bank, an old-line, conservative medium-size bank. Under new management, Republic National has embarked on gold and silver speculation.

The federal government-owned Overseas Private Investment Corp. guarantees certain foreign investments of American corporations. In 1973 this corporation reimbursed Engelhard \$6.7 million of American taxpayers' money for properties confiscated from Engelhard in Bolivia. This was a flagrant violation of American law, since the Engelhard Corp. was not owned by American citizens but by foreign nationals, namely the Rothschilds and Oppenheimer. This is a trick of the Rothschilds to get the U.S. government to guarantee their risky investments in the volatile South American countries, and reimburse them for their losses.

MONEY MEETINGS

Following the Bilderberg meeting in Megeve, a series of gatherings of international bankers was scheduled. The International Monetary Conference met June 5-7 in the Rockefeller compound, Williamsburg, Va., where previous Bilderberg conferences were held. Among the participants at Williamsburg were Sir Eric Roll, Deputy Chairman of S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd., of London; Gerald F.M.P. Thompson, Chairman of Kleinwort Benson, another London investment bank; and David Rockefeller, Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, second biggest bank in the world, who played a leading role at this official gathering of the top 100 world bankers. The conference consisted of closed door meetings, but Rockefeller issued a public statement deploring the ominous world-wide financial hemorrhage created by exorbitant payments to Arab countries for oil. Also among the delegates at Williamsburg were Sir John Francis Prideaux, Chairman of the National Westminster Bank, fourth biggest bank in England, and Anthony Tuke, President of Barclay's, the largest bank of Great Britain. Both were among the unlisted participants at the Megeve Bilderberg meeting.

The round robin series of meetings continued in Washington, D.C. (June 12-13) and was slated to wind up in New York City (June 14-15), with Sir Eric Roll chairing the New York gathering. U.S. and European Common Market delegations were expected to agree on trading and financial guidelines in conformity with decisions made at Megeve; however, the fact that there has been no public announcement of the results indicates that this meeting was as confidential as the Bilderberg conference.

(London)
The Financial Times
Wednesday July 10 1974

Trying to resolve the 'human equation'

BY G. GORDON TETHER

WHAT DO they know of financial markets—to adapt a famous line—who only financial markets know? I am prompted to ask this question by a comment that the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of Lafferty, Harwood and Partners makes in its latest bulletin. It relates to the importance of the unknown "human equation"—in this case in the shape of allegedly clandestine meetings between billionaire international financiers—in determining the course of market behaviour.

The bulletin points out that it has always based its reports on the proposition that economics and market behaviour are "the consequence of human activities" rather than "applied mathematical equations extrapolated from statistics and projected." And it goes on to assert that, because attempts to delve into the human equation tend to arouse a wide range of hostility, freedom to work in these areas is not as broad as might be desirable, "particularly"—and I quote—"with the domination of the news media by the larger interests who prefer to develop their human activities behind the anonymity of seclusion."

What the bulletin is saying is that all the assiduous market research, statistical analysis and so forth in the world can't be counted upon to enable even the most skilful interpreter of the Stock market background to make accurate assessments of future trends for one simple reason. It is that "human activities" of potentially overriding significance for his subject are taking place—activities of which he cannot take account at all because the relevant information is not available to him.

What, it may well be asked, prompted Lafferty, Harwood and Partners to talk in this way? It was the recent appearance in the U.S. Congressional Record—the American equivalent of

Hansard—of a report which "Liberty Lobby" described as a non-partisan organisation campaigning for better government, had prepared on the Bilderberg Group meetings.

The Bilderberg Group meetings I should explain, are annual conferences attended by top brass of the world of international finance and business, as well as by "carefully selected" politicians. And what prompted Congressman Evins to put the Liberty Lobby's report on them in the Congressional Record and what the Montreal Stock Market firm found so interesting about it was this—the contention that the participating business giants use their immense influence over the lines of communication to see that these affairs attract no attention in the Press.

It is not, of course, unusual for top level men to shun publicity. But the suggestion here is that the reason for the alleged Press silence lies in the fact that these conclaves are really concerned with much more than discussing world problems in generalities—which is their supposed purpose.

More weighty

There has, of course been a rapid growth of interest in recent years in the question of whether the multinational corporations should continue to have as much power as they do at present to put their own stamp on the

economic life of the many countries in which they operate—thereby turning themselves into supra-national authorities. And a special United Nations inquiry into this matter has, indeed, recently issued a report which admits that "the global character of these corporations has not been matched by corresponding co-ordination of action by Governments."

In the case of the Bilderberg meetings, the Liberty Lobby's suggestion is that the purpose is to provide a venue for an even more weighty form of international collaboration between business titans.

It is all very interesting. Obviously one does not have to suspect a plot every time super-rich internationalists of the kind that attend the Bilderberg meetings are gathered together. But, as the Montreal Stock Exchange firm remarked in summing up the significance for its clients of the Liberty Lobby revelation "it is of economic significance that such meetings are held and who some of the participants are."

It might be added that, if those forgetting at the Bilderberg shrine want to demonstrate that there is nothing questionable about their "human activities," they could with advantage go to more trouble to avoid fostering the opposite impression.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 24, 1974

Mr. William A. Leach-Lewis
General Counsel
Liberty Lobby
300 Independence Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

Dear Mr. Leach-Lewis:

With reference to your letter to the Department of July 10 and our telephone conversation of July 18, I have assembled the information which you requested and am able to respond as follows:

As Mr. Gerard O. Forcier of my staff explained in his letter of June 17, no formal report on the Bilderberg Conference was prepared. The proceedings were reviewed orally for the Secretary by American participants. Since the proceedings have not been published by the host organization, the Department does not believe it is proper to comment on them publicly, beyond responding to your specific questions.

Question 1. Who attended the Bilderberg Conference in Megeve, France on April 19-21 from the United States? From other nations?

Answer: Department of State officers who attended the conference were Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counselor, and Mr. Winston Lord, Director, Policy Planning Staff. The Department has no roster of others in attendance, and suggests that you contact Bilderberg authorities for a final list of participants.

Question 2. Under whose authority were they sent?

Answer: Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Mr. Lord attended the Conference under the Department's authority which provides for observer or participant attendance at conferences of non-governmental organizations in general, in this country and abroad. Examples of such conferences attended from time to time by Department officials are those of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva and various cultural, scientific and educational conferences around the world.

Question 3. By what authority were they sent?

Answer: Same as 2.

Question 4. Who paid for the trip?

Answer: The Department of State.

Question 5. What were the travel order numbers and the dollar amounts?

Answer: Mr. Sonnenfeldt: TO 1001-400110 4/18/74. Air fare, lodging, meals, taxi fares, \$1,295.84. Mr. Lord: TO 1001-401579 4/19/74. Air fare, lodging, meals, taxi fares, \$1,213.88.

Question 6. In regard to Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, is the travel amount of \$1,173.59 and incidental expenses of \$122.25 correct?

Answer: Yes. This includes a visit on official business to London.

Question 7. Did the State Department employees, military personnel and any Senators and U.S. Representatives travel and attend in an official or unofficial capacity?

Answer: Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Mr. Lord attended in official capacities (see question and answer 2). Inquiries as to military personnel and U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives should be referred to the Department of Defense, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Question 8. Was there any intent to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States?

Answer: No. To the extent that Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Mr. Lord participated in discussions, remarks were in support of the foreign policy of the United States.

Question 9. What subjects were discussed?

Answer: Problems of the European community, East-West relations, trade and economic policies, and related subjects.

Question 10. Did Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Mr. Winston Lord and/or any other American participants submit any papers or make speeches?

Answer: Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Mr. Lord did not submit papers or make speeches (see also questions and answers 2 and 8).

There has been no denial of documents and records to you, de facto or other, under the Freedom of Information Act. By this letter we are in fact assembling information, creating a document and providing it to you, above and beyond the provisions of the Act. The Freedom of Information Act does not fix deadlines for response to requests for records. But in each case the Department does attempt to be responsive to requests from the public to the fullest extent possible. It is in that spirit that we have responded to your request.

Sincerely yours,



Daniel Brown
Director
Freedom of Information Staff
Bureau of Public Affairs

Bilderbergers—a unique melting pot

WASHINGTON — The scene is a winding mountain road in the French Alps. It is April 19, 1974. A photographer, armed with a telephoto lens long as a baseball bat, watches as the limousines arrive at the palatial hotel one mile up the road.

As he looks thru his view finder, the Mercedes, Rolls Royce, and Citroen touring cars begin to disgorge their passengers. The distance is too great to make out any faces, but the lensman knows who he is watching.

There is the Baron Edmund de Rothschild, banker, of France. From Germany comes Helmut Schmidt, then the minister of finance for the Brandt government, who would soon be elevated to prime minister. Italy is represented by Giovanni Agnelli, President of FIAT S. P. A., and Prince Guido Colonna di Paliano.

A Swiss businessman, Pierre Liotard-Vogt, chairman of Nestle Alimentana, is present, as is Krister Wickman, governor of the Bank of Sweden. Also in the crowd is Denis Healey, chancellor of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, and William Rodgers, minister of state for defense, representing the British cabinet.

And then there are the Americans: Two brothers named Rockefeller — David, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Nelson, former governor of New York — George W. Ball, diplomat; Emilio G. Collado, executive vice president of Exxon Corporation; and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counselor of the Department of State. Rounding off the American presence are Sen. Walter

Mondale [D., Minn.] and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias [R., Md.].

There are 90 men and women in all. They are drawn from the ranks of the movers and shakers of the Western World. Cabinet officers, millionaires, powerful bankers, legislators, and the cream of the world's academic community. They have converged on the tiny French town of Megeve at the summons of His Royal Highness, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. They are the Bilderbergers.

The road to the Hotel Mont d'Arbois is patrolled by armed police and admission is by special identification badge. There are no newsmen. Bilderbergers do not hold news conferences. There is a "binding gentleman's agreement" that nothing said in that hotel during the three-day meeting will be repeated for public consumption.

Joseph E. Johnson, president emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York, a Bilderberger for 20 years, told reporter Jim Coates of this column about this extraordinary meeting.

At the end of World War II, Johnson explained, Prince Bernhard looked at the shambles of Europe and decided that much could be gained by setting up a completely informal, off-the-record conference of the most powerful people in Europe and the United States to discuss ways of rebuilding the war-ravaged continent. The meetings were to be secret so that the powerful attendants could speak with candor and not in the euphemisms of diplomacy. There is a ground rule, he added, that members

speak as individuals and not on behalf of their governments or corporations. Their intent is to kick around ideas away from the hubbub of their busy lives.

That first meeting was held in the Bilderberger Hotel in the Netherlands and as the conferences became annual affairs they took on the name of the hotel. Each year since, the movers and shakers have convened at a number of resorts, including spas in Vermont and in Williamsburg, Va., as well as throughout Europe.

This year's topic, Johnson said, was "Prospects for the Atlantic World." He added, "There was a wide range of contradictory opinion. That has to happen when you put a Socialist like Denis Healey and some American millionaires in the same room. But everybody benefits from an exchange of ideas, especially among people at that level. These people really have very few opportunities to come together under any but the most rigidly formal conditions. We allow a break from that."

Members of the American right wing see the Bilderbergers as something quite different. Liberty Lobby calls the group an international conspiracy out to destroy democratic governments, and the John Birch Society once severely condemned then-Congressman Gerald Ford for attending a Bilderberger conference. Much of their suspicion is based on the extreme secrecy of the meetings.

"If you write something about us send me a clipping," Johnson told us. "I have a file of news stories about us and it isn't very thick."

Orlando, Fla.

Sentinel Star

June 30, 1974

'Cooperators With Reds' Dominate Bilderbergers

Editor: Re: June 23 article, "Bernhard's Bilderberg: A Global Think Tank," this is the first time I have seen any article concerning the Bilderbergers in a large newspaper.

Gale describes the Bilderbergers as a "think tank." He listed many prominent Americans in his article as being "invited" to attend these discussions. Of the 19 listed, 12 are members of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). The Bilderbergers are dominated by the CFR.

Prof. Carrol Quigley, professor of international relations, Georgetown University, in his book "Tragedy and Hope," referring to round table groups of which the Bilderbergers and the CFR are part, stated, "There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international network which operates, to some extent, in

the way the radical right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the round table groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so."

Loss of Eastern Europe and China to the Communists immediately following World War II can be traceable to the policies of members of the CFR. America has fought two "no-win" wars in Korea and Vietnam under the same policies of "cooperation" with the Communists. Currently we have supported Israel with military assistance and are now considering assisting with nuclear power. The same nuclear power we deny ourselves in spite of the energy shortage.

The Chicago Tribune wrote Dec. 9, 1950, concerning the CFR: "The members of the Council (on Foreign Relations) are persons of more than average influence in the community. They have used the prestige that their wealth, their social position, and their education have given them

to lead their country toward bankruptcy and military debacle. They should look at their hands. There is blood on them — the dried blood of the last war (World War II) and the fresh blood of the present one (Korea)." —RALPH M. HANN, DeLand.

Investigation Necessary Of Secret Bilderberg Meetings

Isn't there a federal law which precludes government employees engaging in secret meetings with employees of foreign governments?

Since total secrecy is imposed, by what reasoning should we accept its explanation (designed for our consumption) as to what is discussed at the meetings? "Prospects for the Atlantic World" to me means benefits to industrialists, financiers, and power-hungry politicians at the expense, as usual, of the middle class. These meetings have been taking place since 1954. A thorough investigation, and exposure, is needed.—E. EUGENE ROCQUE, Satellite Beach.

NUMBER 183

AUGUST 1, 1974

DESPICABLE SCOUNDREL

WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER reprints herewith an exchange of letters between Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, Honorary Secretary General for the United States of the Bilderberg Meetings and Peter C. Reynolds, a free-lance reporter who secured the secret guest list of the most recent Bilderberg meeting in Megeve, France, as reported in WO 179. The letters speak for themselves.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON
345 East 46th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

20 May 1974

Mr. Peter Reynolds

WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 1306

Torrance, Ca. 90505

Sir:

I have recently received a copy of the **WASHINGTON OBSERVER** dated May 15, 1974. The story about the Bilderberg meeting in Megeve is full of errors.

The list of participants is an exact copy of the document dated April 18 that I personally handed to you in my room at the Mont d'Arbois Hotel on Sunday afternoon, April 21. I told you at that time that there had been a few last-minute cancellations and additions. In fact there were five cancellations—Mr. Karsten, M. Chalandon, M. Faure, Mme. Faure and Sg. Malfatti. The additions were M. Montbrial of France and Mr. Hallgrimsson of Iceland.

The following is a list of the errors in the story in the **WASHINGTON OBSERVER** together with the facts, which were known or available to you in Megeve on April 21.

Item: **WASHINGTON OBSERVER**: "More than 100 of the world's richest men conferred. . . ."

Fact: [1] Less than 100 persons; the list I gave you as amended above is the complete list of participants. It totals 87.

[2] While it is undeniably true that some rich men attended the meeting, there were a number of government officials, professors and working journalists and others who would be astonished to hear themselves described as among the world's richest men.

Item: **WASHINGTON OBSERVER**: "The following list was procured at some personal danger to WO's reporter."

Fact: You telephoned me; we made a date; I made arrangements for you to be admitted, took you to my hotel room—where we had a longish interview, went back outside with you when our session was over—all with no personal danger whatsoever to you.

Item: **WASHINGTON OBSERVER**: The list "was circulated to guests only . . . and was not given to any outsiders."

Fact: Prince Bernhard held a press conference on Thursday afternoon, April 18, and gave to the more than 25 journalists present at that conference copies of the same list that I gave you on April 21. The *London Times* and *Le Figaro* to my knowledge, and doubtless other papers as well, printed stories although they did not give the full list. Furthermore I handed the list to you.

Item: **WASHINGTON OBSERVER**: The list "is also incomplete; for example, at least one other Rothschild attended, as well as perhaps 20 other persons whose names do not appear on this list."

Fact: The only persons who participated in the meeting are those referred to above. There were other persons—secretariat personnel, interpreters, and assistants to one or two participants—who were present at the meetings; whether "one other Rothschild" was among those persons I do not know.

Item: **WASHINGTON OBSERVER**: ". . . news of this important event has been totally suppressed by all news agencies and services. . . ."

Fact: I do not know whether any wire service representatives wrote stories about the meeting, nor whether French television, which had people at the press conference, included an item on the Megeve meeting in any of its newscasts. I do know that neither the *London Times* nor *Le Figaro* "suppressed it."

If you wrote the lies and distortions in the four paragraphs on page 1 of the May 15, 1974 **WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER**, you are a scoundrel. If someone else took and distorted information given by you to write an account that you knew, and know, to be full of lies, that person is a scoundrel; and if you have not broken your connection with the **WASHINGTON OBSERVER**, you are despicable.

Very truly yours,

[undersigned]

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON

Honorary Secretary General for the United States Bilderberg Meetings

WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 1306, Torrance, Ca. 90505

June 26, 1974

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I had no intention of replying to the distorted diatribe you sent me until I learned that you were distributing it to try and make the secret Bilderberg meeting at Megeve appear as if it was not secret at all—merely some sort of a tea party or "think tank" of no consequence. I hate to waste my time answering such an unabashed hypocrite as yourself, and am not at all surprised at your language or your lies as lying has been your chosen profession for longer than I have been alive.

Since the wire services and newspapers which you and your confederates control are careful not to tell of your sinister background, I will review it. You began your deadly assignment as an assistant to the convicted perjurer, Alger Hiss, in 1942 aiding him and your other friends to organize the banker-controlled United Nations as a front for the manipulations of the super-rich international plutocrats you so willingly serve. You attended the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and then the meeting at San Francisco in 1945 where the secretly-prepared plans for the UN were obediently rubber-stamped. During your life you have played a quiet part in nearly every internationalist organization, helping to bring war, poverty and money-enslavement to the people of the world. Your record includes involvement with the notorious Council on Foreign Relations, the World Peace Foundation, Foreign Policy Association, American Institute of Pacific Relations and you finally replaced your imprisoned comrade, Alger Hiss, as president of the super-rich, tax-exempt Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In this position you rose to the height of hypocrisy and displayed your arrogant contempt for humanity and for national and international law by devising a detailed battle plan for the invasion and destruction of the sovereign nation of South Africa and the takeover of its enormously valuable natural resources—of course under the usual propaganda cover of bringing "equal rights" and "liberation" to the people.

This criminal plan, which was hatched in the twisted minds of the international banksters who

manipulate your foundation and the other tax-free foundations, contemplated casualties of 20,000 to 40,000 plus the infinite suffering of untold thousands of children and mothers by starvation, rape and torture at the hands of bestial UN troops whose tender concern for the rights of humanity was shown in the Congo in 1961 where you and your criminal friends, such as George Ball, murdered thousands to steal the copper mines of Katanga. Of course, your battle plan for the destruction of South Africa had the usual advantage of using the money of taxpayers (\$94 million) to accomplish your aim of the capture of the rich diamond and gold mines of that area.

You and your confederates are directly responsible for the war in Vietnam and the deaths of 63,000 Americans and countless Vietnamese, the gold crisis, devaluation of the dollar, inflation, a constantly lower standard of living in America, growing poverty and starvation in the rest of the world and the rapid loss of human rights enjoyed for centuries by our forefathers. You and your evil cohorts have wrought havoc on this globe for decades. You fight war for "peace," spend billions to reduce inflation, pass more laws to make us free and all you have done is make the world unfit for life. I do not know why you want to rule this world. That sort of greed, that sick desire for power is beyond my comprehension.

You insult the intelligence of the readers of **WASHINGTON OBSERVER** by asking them to believe that the Rothschilds, Rockefeller, Wallenbergs and others of that ilk—the world's richest and most powerful men or their agents—would attend a meeting with heads of state and heads of state-to-be, senior government officials, owners and publishers of the world's opinion-making media and top military men . . . to have meaningless discussions. You expect intelligent men and women to believe that host governments would spend hundreds of thousands of the dollars collected from their taxpayers to provide top-level security for what you want us to think is a social reunion of some sort. Do you really expect anyone to believe that these international capitalists, whose entire lives have been spent in the single-minded pursuit of wealth, would travel thousands of miles and absent themselves from their businesses and board rooms and take three days of their valuable time to participate in discussions that will not affect government policy and is not intended to line their pockets still more? What kind of fools do you think we are, Mr. Johnson?

As the obedient creature of the international banksters, you and Prince Bernhard (married to the richest woman in the world) set up the first Bilderberg Conference in 1954—twenty years ago. There has been a meeting every year and until a few days ago during all that time there have not been more than 15 articles that ever appeared in the press of the entire world. But thanks entirely to the joint efforts of the **WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER** and Liberty Lobby you and your criminal cabal are now being flushed out to the light of day. The Associated Press (which is a cooperative owned by the newspapers which subscribe to it, not a corporation such as United Press International which is owned by the same international parasites who own you) was forced to put a story on its wire two months after the Megeve meeting, and two columnsits, Bill Anderson and Richard Starnes have also been "persuaded" by our friends to run a column on the meeting.

And whereas Anderson and Starnes (who are well aware of who butters their bread) attempt to downgrade the importance of the meetings, calling them "dull" and smearing as an "extremist" anyone who notices them, the Associated Press story is a real breakthrough. Yes, because we have convinced dozens of newspapers that they are being cheated and misled by the wire services, they have demanded that the

AP report the Bilderberg story, and many secret facts have now been revealed. I am afraid, Mr. Johnson, that you will never again be able to claim that the meetings are not secret because the AP story admits that they are "almost hermetically sealed from the press," and states that "Bernhard makes it clear that participants who deal with the press won't be invited back." So you see, Mr. Johnson, even the statements of your immediate superior, Prince Bernhard, prove that you are a shameless and unmitigated liar!

Incidentally, your own letter proves that you are deep in a conspiracy to keep the truth from the people. You say that, "Prince Bernhard held a press conference on Thursday afternoon, April 18, and gave to the more than 25 journalists present at that conference copies of the [guest list]." Since even the AP now reports that all efforts are made to "hermetically seal" your meetings from the press, it is evident that your "25 journalists" were carefully selected dummies who were under strict orders not to report anything but who served as window dressing to give the appearance that the meetings were not "hermetically sealed" from exposure.

I can understand very well why you are terrified that your evil plot will be exposed. You call me despicable, and coming from you it is a compliment. There are no words to describe you and your kind. You are the most malicious men ever to have lived. You live off this planet like leeches and attempt to hide from your host through deception, lies and manipulation of your puppet press.

No, your letter come as no surprise. Nothing you could say or do would shock me. Stating boldface lies in print is nothing new to you, it is your profession. I do intend to set the record straight. I was in danger during my visit to France, and you know it. Twice I was held and scrutinized by your "security people." You did not give me the guest list of names, only a meaningless press release lacking even an agenda. The guest list I got through a completely different source. You did grant me an interview, during which you told me drivel.

Mr. Johnson, you who profess to believe in "democracy," "civil rights" and "freedom" really believe in tyranny, deception and lies. Like worms underneath a rock, now that you and your friends have been exposed to a little sunlight, you will shrivel up and die. Your entire conspiracy has depended on secrecy—so that the honest people of the world would never catch on that the daily disasters reported in your controlled press are not unconnected and unpredictable events over which no one has any control, but deliberately planned and carried out for the profit of the international gangsters who control the world and who have stolen uncounted billions in interest from the taxpayers through their ownership of the Federal Reserve System, the Bank of England and all so-called "central banks" as well as additional billions under the guise of "foreign aid," taxpayer-guaranteed east-west trade, exploitation of the natural resources of the world, international cartels and, of course, war.

I hope that you will live long enough to see the people rise up in righteous anger and destroy what you and your cohorts have so deliberately built. Your materialistic world is dead, Mr. Johnson—the satanic reign of money is destroying itself in inflation and anarchy and shortly the people will make a permanent end to the political, cultural and social poisons which your masters have injected into the world of free men. The days of your materialistic system are numbered, and we are going to take back what you have stolen from us.

Yours for Truth,
[signed]
PETER C. REYNOLDS
Reporter

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

August 1974

Number 132

BILDERBERG BLACKOUT BREACHED (A BIT)

If a chart were to illustrate levels of press discrimination which occurs in the area of press coverage, two peaks would be conspicuously high. The first peak would denote an almost complete blackout which has been implemented against patriotic institutions such as LIBERTY LOBBY, which advocate an end to banker-internationalist control of America. To prevent exposure of internationalist aims, the Establishment Press evolved the strategy of totally ignoring LIBERTY LOBBY! By this means, the most vocal voice raised in opposition to the surrender of national sovereignty would be effectively silenced.

Paradoxically, the second peak on the chart of "objective journalism" would denote attempts to conceal activities involving the American banking elite. Pointedly, no details of Bilderberg activities were allowed to penetrate the pages of newspapers! The national media intentionally failed to report on the machinations of the coterie of super-rich plutocrats. The decisions of American billionaires rendered far from the House and Senate were completely ignored.

ILLUSIONARY FREEDOM

For several months, LIBERTY LOBBY has waged a solitary war to expose the April 1974 Bilderberg gathering at Megeve, France. The Anti-Defamation League and several other unsavory organizations have mistakenly or intentionally ridiculed notions of a press conspiracy to hide Bilderberg meetings from the public eye. Through its Institute for American Democracy organ Homefront, the ADL has issued vitriolic attacks against LIBERTY LOBBY in an attempt to divert attention from exposing the Bilderbergers. So-called "responsible conservatives," such as William F. Buckley, Jr., continued dealing with side issues--denouncing those who dare suggest a Bilderberg conspiracy affects our daily lives. But LIBERTY LOBBY shrugged off attacks, standing firm in its insistence that the Bilderberg gatherings were dangerous events, concealed from the public by choice rather than chance.

Finally, LIBERTY LOBBY's intense efforts have been rewarded. The tip of the Bilderberg iceberg is now visible. Press releases recently issued have proved LIBERTY LOBBY correct on at least two major points:

1. The Bilderbergers do constitute a vital cog in the internationalist machine;
2. The national press has failed in duty delegated it by American citizens.

INITIAL BREAKTHROUGH

The initial breakthrough in national media at the instance of LIBERTY LOBBY occurred when Chicago Tribune columnist Bill Anderson termed the Bilderberg meetings "extraordinary" in importance. Even this revelation is shadowed by his subsequent disclosure that there exists "a binding gentleman's agreement that nothing said in that hotel during the three day meeting will be repeated for public consumption." Anderson's June 14 column constitutes an epochal date, heralding the crack in the dam of press censorship concerning the Bilderbergers. Anderson also asserts, "The meetings are secret so that powerful attendees could speak with candor and not in the euphemisms of diplomacy."

Translated, this means participants can make decisions without worrying about petty items such as "national interest" or the U.S. Constitution. Pointedly, Anderson ad-

mits "that members can speak as individuals and not on behalf of governments." Here, Anderson concedes the internationalists know no national boundaries but function as "world plutocrats" in Bilderberg dealings.

The second breakthrough occurred in the powerful Scripps Howard newspaper chain. Writer Richard Starnes detailed LIBERTY LOBBY's denunciation of the Bilderbergers. He excused press laxity by calling Bilderberg proceedings "essentially dull," but neglected to explain why a gathering of America's and the world's richest and most powerful billionaires would be "dull."

A WIRE SERVICE FIRST

The most significant article on the Bilderbergers was dispatched June 21 on the Associated Press wire service. AP yielded to LIBERTY LOBBY's pressure and ran a lengthy story brimming with amazing statements and unique revelations heretofore dismissed as products of right-wing imaginations. LIBERTY LOBBY's pinpointing of Bilderberg operations as completely and deliberately secret was documented for the first time by an "establishment" wire service!

In its story, the AP revealed that Prince Bernhard, founder and sponsor of the Bilderbergers, keeps the meetings "hermetically sealed from the press." This arrogant internationalist, married to the world's richest woman, has utilized his dictatorial power since 1954 to "make it clear that participants who deal with the press won't be invited back." Bernhard, AP admits, "aroused the wrath of journalists" by frankly stating "in fact, we just don't want you around." The AP discloses further that Bernhard is totally unapologetic about his secrecy.

"At our meetings eminent persons may speak freely without being hindered by the knowledge that their words and ideas will be analyzed, commented upon and criticized," Bernhard boasts. This frank admission exhibits conspiratorial manipulations and possible treason, unnoticed by the public eye.

LIBERTY LOBBY ON OFFENSIVE

LIBERTY LOBBY has selected three major plans of attack to initiate in the continuing battle to expose Bilderberg treachery. LIBERTY LOBBY is pressing for answers from government officials under the Freedom of Information Act. On May 15, 1974, LIBERTY LOBBY's General Counsel wrote the Secretary of State demanding a copy of Helmut Sonnenfeldt's report on the Megeve Bilderberg meeting. Under the above Act, the electorate is given access to government information so that it can decide what the government is doing to protect their interests. The Act gives any person the right of access to any document, file, or other record in the possession of any Federal administrative agencies and departments, subject to nine specific exemptions (concerning national defense, trade secrets, personal tax forms, etc.).

Only a superficial reply came from the State Department, claiming "a formal report on the Bilderberg Conference was not prepared, but the proceedings were reviewed by Mr. Sonnenfeldt and other American participants in discussions with the Secretary."

On July 10 LIBERTY LOBBY wrote requesting written details of this Review of the Proceedings given to the Secretary, as well as answers to certain specific questions. The request concludes by asserting, "There can be no objection whatever to your letting us have the written Review and answers to our questions, since it is a fundamental democratic principle that no part of our government shall be secret, and that the acts of all governmental officials should be made public whether they attend a public or private conference, and these acts should be understood, so far as possible, by the citizens." The information requested is vital, because at least five American government officials may have violated the Logan Act by attending the Conference.

LIBERTY LOBBY's second avenue of attack is investigating this possibility. The Logan Act prohibits any American citizen without proper authority from "commencing or carry-

ing on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the U.S. or to defeat the measures of the U.S.--subject to fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment of not more than three years, or both." Any advocacy on the part of American participants of a one-world system of government would be prima facie illegal.

Among others, Senators Mondale (D-Minn.) and Mathias (R-Md.), Messrs. Sonnenfeldt and Lord of the State Department, and General Goodpaster of the armed forces all met with foreigners and discussed the possible future of America at Megeve.

SUITS FOR SUPPRESSION

Thirdly, LIBERTY LOBBY is contemplating bringing suit against AP and United Press International (UPI) for suppressing legitimate news. By this overt or covert negligence, UPI has broken faith with newspapers it serves and with the American people, who utilize news they receive through media to judge politicians who have been elected to serve the people's interests.

Letters have also been sent to all American non-governmental individuals who attended the Megeve meeting, asking about their participation. In particular, Henry Grunwald, publisher of Time, was asked why no report of the meeting appeared in his magazine. As of press time, no reply has been received.

LIBERTY LOBBY intends to continue inspiring masses of Americans to take effective action against outrageous internationalist control of the press. Already the Bilderberg coverage demonstrates that LIBERTY LOBBY has accomplished significant results. Without LIBERTY LOBBY's pressure, there would have been total secrecy about the Bilderberg meeting. More and more Americans through LIBERTY LOBBY are learning that something is seriously amiss in the American "free press." More and more Americans are demanding access to events which shape their destiny! LIBERTY LOBBY will continue to assist them in every possible way.

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

September 1974

Number 133

BILDERBERG BUILDUP: PROPER PUBLICITY PROMISED

Since last month's Liberty Lowdown, a veritable flood of publicity has been afforded the 1974 Bilderberg gathering in Megeve, France.

The belated Associated Press story, detailed in the August issue, has now appeared in scores of newspapers across the country, including the Washington Post. It has succeeded in shedding some light on Bilderberg proceedings, although it came two months after the meeting and does not mention the content of the secret deliberations among the elite. It does purvey evidence of contradictions within Bilderberg circles on the secretive nature of the meetings, admitting they're "hermetically sealed from the press," and that anyone who gave information on Bilderberg machinations to the press "would not be invited back," according to Prince Bernhard.

TETHER UNCOVERS KEY

Primary among the new outpouring of journalistic speculation concerning Bilderberg meetings is an honest and objective report by the widely-read C. Gordon Tether, columnist for the London Financial Times. Tether's report represents the most responsible piece of journalism ever composed about the Bilderbergers in what is commonly referred to as "the Establishment press." Of profound significance is that throughout his column, Tether implies that LIBERTY LOBBY is correct and deserves credit for efforts to expose sub rosa manipulations in international finance.

Tether suggests that unseen interests manipulate the market "behind the anonymity of seclusion." Attempts to delve into these activities, Tether feels, "invariably arouse a wide range of hostility," and he concludes that many brokers are beginning to feel that all the market research in the world cannot prognosticate accurately because unseen forces conspire to affect economic stability.

Tether gathered his knowledge of the Bilderberg meetings and LIBERTY LOBBY's unique role in exposing them from the Congressional Record, since all but one of the last four issues of Liberty Lowdown have been inserted in that publication by interested members of Congress. Tether concludes by asserting, "If those forgathering at the Bilderberg shrine want to demonstrate that there is nothing questionable about their human activities, they could with advantage go to more trouble to avoid fostering the opposite impression."

The Tether report in the prestigious London Financial Times bears witness to a strange phenomenon. What is taboo for the American press appears subject to fair comment in the English press! Well, London is 3,000 miles from the oppressive atmosphere of Wall Street and Rockefeller Center!

THE PRESS UP AGAINST THE WALL

For the past four months LIBERTY LOBBY has encouraged members of the Board of Policy to contact local newspapers or radio stations and ask why the Bilderberg story was not carried. This activity has also been carried on by the Washington office, and in addition to the wire services, various newspapers and radio stations and all of the American participants in the Megeve conference have also been written. The results of this program are most interesting and in a number of cases very productive. Also, in a few cases, they are quite humorous!

In the latter category is the response from Sen. James L. Buckley (Cons.-R, N.Y.), to an inquiring constituent, "Frankly, I don't subscribe to the theory that there exists an organization of international bankers called the Bilderbergers" (!)

Also humorous is the reply to a subscriber from the Arizona Republic, which apparently expects its readers to gather news for the paper instead of vice versa: "You say that as a subscriber . . . you feel entitled to this coverage of the Bilderberg meeting. But did you, in advance of the event, make any effort to tell us of any special Arizona interest?"

And from radio station WEWS in Cleveland came this plaintive request, showing their degree of knowledge of the secret Bilderberg meetings: "Are they on the air?"

Hardly humorous was this response from the arrogant and hypocritical New York Times, which promises "All the News That's Fit to Print": "Since you know these meetings are closed to the press, it would seem that you already have the answers to your questions regarding why we did not cover the meeting." This is the response from the "newspaper" that commissioned one Daniel Ellsberg to steal government papers and then endangered national security by printing them!

In response to an inquiry to Time Managing Editor Henry Grunwald concerning his participation in the Megeve conference--and his magazine's lack of coverage--an evasive letter came from his secretary. It admitted that the purpose of the Bilderberg meetings is that participants may "freely exchange views, unhampered by the need to promote national interests or to impress domestic public opinion through newspaper reports." As if that foreboding fact excused Time from reporting the event, she concluded, "Hence the lack of publicity. Such an exchange would naturally be inhibited if the participants were playing before an audience."

LIBERTY LOBBY has written Grunwald again, demanding to know whether Time's policy of suppressing news is permanent or temporary and when he will realize the schizophrenic nature of such selective news suppression.

Other media such as U.S. News & World Report, the Chicago Daily News, the Wall

Street Journal, the Knight newspaper chain, station KYW and NBC Nightly News avoided a direct answer regarding their position on the importance of Bilderberg meetings. Some, such as the Miami Herald and CBS News, deny the news value of the meetings. And still others, such as the notoriously slanted Washington Post, just didn't reply.

ERRORS ADMITTED

Aside from the above, answers, when received, have been generally polite although less than satisfactory in completeness. Some members of the press, such as the Jacksonville Beach (Fla.) City Scope and the United Press International (UPI), have implied that they were in error in failing to report the event and made it clear that from now on they expect to report on it so they can give subscribers and readers news to which they are entitled.

Subscriber pressure prompted UPI General Manager Roderick Beaton to say, "(Although) we've been assured that the purpose of the meeting was legitimate, our fellows have been asked to develop some inside sources so that there might be a little less secrecy about future discussions. Thank you for calling the matter to our attention. It's a rather unique gathering of influential people and it deserves the light of day." (After 14 years, this appraisal seems somewhat belated.)

The Christian Science Monitor praised LIBERTY LOBBY for bringing the Bilderberg meeting to its attention, and called for the meetings to be made public in the future.

And on July 30 LIBERTY LOBBY received a congratulatory letter from Al McCready, Assistant Managing Editor of the Portland Oregonian, who lauded efforts to bring Bilderberg meetings to the attention of the American press and citizenry. He said, "It is my guess the LIBERTY LOBBY agitation will ensure that all major wire services will 'cover' the 1975 Bilderberg meeting. I certainly agree that there is nothing like turning loose a band of snoop reporters to get to the bottom of a conspiracy."

Thus LIBERTY LOBBY is spearheading the movement to swing the controlled American press back to the once-proud and highly independent force it used to be.

MOPPING UP MATHIAS

During the last week of August, LIBERTY LOBBY initiated an intense campaign to expose the potentially seditious activities of Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.), who by attending the secretive meeting on private funds may have violated the Logan Act. In LIBERTY LOBBY's possession is a copy of a letter Mathias sent to a constituent who asked why, at a recent Hood College address, he did not discuss the Bilderberg conference. He answered, "I did not, for under the rules of the conference, both the topics of discussion and the names of participants are confidential." Thus the Senator specifically places supra-national interests above those of his constituency's right to know.

Spurred by LIBERTY LOBBY's initial exposure of Mathias, Ross Pierpont, Republican candidate for Mathias's Senate seat, announced his intention to force the truth out of Mathias regarding Bilderberg machinations. In a recent press release, Pierpont asks, "What business did Mathias have in conferring with such a moneyed elite group? He is no oil man. No banker. No billionaire. He participated in a conference which the Associated Press says will make its impression on influential government circles. It is unthinkable for Senator Mathias to attend secret meetings while on the public payroll, with travel expenses paid by the people of the United States, then to seal his lips."

LIBERTY LOBBY agrees with Pierpont's analysis of the problem and intends to pressure Mathias by mobilizing all Maryland supporters in an information campaign to uncover the facts surrounding his involvement at the Bilderberg meeting. LIBERTY LOBBY's overriding purpose is to show all Congressmen they cannot attend secret meetings of super-rich plutocrats without running a definitive risk of being defeated in ensuing elections!

EDITORIAL PAGE Monday, November 4, 1974 C10



The Register

EVER STRIVING FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
TO BE AN EVEN BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

LIBERTY LOBBY PUMMELS A SENATOR

Who And What Is A Bilderberger?

By EDWARD NEILAN

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON—Vice President-designate Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Charles Mc C. Mathias, R-Md., are accused by ultraconservatives of being part of the Bilderberger "secret conspiracy."

What's a Bilderberger?

It may sound like the name of a sandwich but it is not. A Bilderberger is anyone who attends the annual meetings of an informal group of American and European government leaders, bankers, scholars, businessmen and intellectuals who gather to discuss world problems.

The ground rules of the meetings, since the first one was held at the Hotel de Bilderberg in Oostebeek, Holland, back in 1954—are that the whole show is off the record and that nothing will be published on the meetings.

That is why, even though prominent journalists have accepted invitations to attend the meetings—the last one was held in Megeve, France, April 19-21, 1974—virtually no word has appeared in the public press about the gatherings despite the top-level credentials of those on the guest list.

For bankers and industrialists, such confidentiality is commonplace. For journalists to agree to attend under such ground-rules may be uncomfortable to some purists, but background briefings are held in Washington every day under such conditions.

For politicians such as Rockefeller and Mathias, however, their attendance raises questions among their opposition on just why they attended and what went on.

Mathias, for example, has been the target of "Come Clean, Sen. Mathias," advertisements that appeared recently in both Washington D.C., and several Maryland daily newspapers. The ads were sponsored by the ultra-conservative Liberty Lobby.

The advertisements questioned Mathias' attendance at the Bilderberg conference, saying, "We know that more than 100 of the world's richest and most powerful men attended this meeting. . . Your loyalty lies with your constituents, not to international bankers."

The advertisements could be the signal of a right-wing advertising campaign to unseat Mathias, who is running for reelection to a second six-year term.

Dr. Ross Z. Pierpont, Mathias's Republican primary opponent, also has criticized Mathias' attendance at the meeting.

Mathias said when the ads first appeared in August that there was absolutely nothing improper about his attendance at the annual Bilderberg meeting. The conference, he said, has previously attracted many important officials, including President Gerald Ford when he was a congressman, Secretary of State Hen-

ry Kissinger, Sens. Edward Brooke, Clifford Case, Frank Church, J. William Fulbright, Bourke Hickenlooper, Gale McGee, Mike Monroney, Hugh Scott and John Sparkman, and journalists James Reston and Bill Moyers.

"The aim of these conferences is to enable businessmen and educators and government officials (from many nations) to know each other and discuss common national and international problems," Mathias said.

In a one-shot tabloid published in September titled "Rockefeller Record" and proclaiming in bold headlines "The Truth About Rocky," the Liberty Lobby claimed that Nelson Rockefeller and his brother, David, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, were among the leaders of the Bilderbergers.

"Not so strange," the sheet said, "is the fact that of 18 Americans attending the Megeve Bilderberg conference, seven, or 39 per cent, just happened to be Rockefeller agents. That would seem to be quite a working control."

When Rockefeller's confirmation hearings are reopened after the November elections, questions will be asked.

Liberty Lobby also characterized as sinister the "most important Rockefeller-controlled organization" which is the Council on Foreign Relations whose "entire ideological slant. . . is Internationalist-

Socialist."

The Bilderberger meetings, Mathias press aide James Young said in an interview, were started after World War II ostensibly with the idea of "brainstorming ways to rebuild Europe."

"The meetings are held behind closed doors so the leaders can get to know each other, express themselves with candor as individuals without binding their governments or organizations to what they say," Young said.

He added, "There is a written report after each meeting but it is confidential and circulated only to those who attended the meetings."

Because he is an elected official, Mathias has made some brief comments on the meetings in response to questions. Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., also has responded to questions about his attendance at the meetings.

Gerald Ford, at his hearings to be confirmed as vice president, was asked if he didn't think it was unusual to be a member of a "secret" society such as the Bilderbergers?

Ford replied that he had been a member of many such groups, from the time he was a kid to college fraternities. He described the Bilderbergers as an informal group.

A spokesman for the Chase Manhattan Bank, however, was noncommittal when asked about David Rockefeller's annual participation in the meetings.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME XII-LETTER 7-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1974

A Genteel Coup in Portugal

* * *

SPINOLA WENT ABOUT IT AS THOUGH HE WERE PLANNING A MILITARY OPERATION. One of the first men he took into his confidence was Joseph M. A. Luns, the Secretary-General of NATO. Luns approved of his plans and the naval command of NATO was kept informed from then on. Luns informed Prince Bernhard, and a Bilderberg meeting was called for April 19 to 21, 1974, in Megève, France, to prepare for the new situation which a change of government in Lisbon would present in Europe. With Luns and the Bilderbergers protecting his rear, Spinola went about his next step. He had carefully preserved his links with the General Staff. On March 29, fifteen days after being relieved of command, he put out feelers to friendly contacts in Madrid, Brussels, Brazil, Capetown and The Hague. "What do you think of the solution outlined in my book?" he asked. * * * On Tuesday, April 24, German, American, French and British naval units dropped anchor off the coast, near Lisbon, where Portuguese warships were waiting for the combined NATO maneuvers scheduled to commence on the morning of the 26th. Since Luns, the Secretary-General of NATO and Prince Bernhard's closest collaborator, had given Spinola the green light over a month before, there is reason to believe that the gathering of the NATO fleet in Portuguese waters on April 24 was to lull the Caetano government. A big question since the communist takeover is: Did NATO's Supreme Commander for Europe, General Andrew J. Goodpaster, know about the plot when he attended the Bilderberg meeting in Megève four days earlier, officially listed not as an American but as an "International?" How much were Nelson Rockefeller and Helmut Sonnenfeld, Counselor of the Department of State, told about the plan when they were sitting with Luns and Prince Bernhard in Megève?

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

BILDERBERG SHOWDOWN

February 1975
Number 137

Following is the text of the letter sent Jan. 23, 1975 by E. Stanley Rittenhouse, LIBERTY LOBBY Legislative Aide, to Joseph E. Johnson, Honorary Secretary General for the U.S. Bilderberg Meetings (345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017):

On July 19, Aug. 21, Oct. 31 and Dec. 18, 1974 I wrote you asking when and where the next Bilderberg Conference will be held. I have not heard from you and am still awaiting that information.

In a letter to Peter C. Reynolds, the reporter who exposed the Megeve, France, Bilderberg meeting of Apr. 19-21, 1974, you are reported in the Aug. 1, 1974 Washington Observer as saying, "Prince Bernhard held a press conference on Thursday afternoon, Apr. 18, and gave to the more than 25 journalists present at that conference the same list that I gave you on Apr. 21"

And E. Vernede, of Prince Bernhard's office, wrote a friend of LIBERTY LOBBY, "Furthermore, the Bilderberg meetings are regularly attended by representatives of the press and radio, and there is always a press conference during which the names of the participants and the subjects are stated."

On the other hand, an Associated Press story of June 21, 1974 (released two months after the meeting only because of the pressures instigated by LIBERTY LOBBY) said: "He (Prince Bernhard) announced who had been invited to the meeting and what the topic would be. He then declared there would be no more information on the three day session and according to one French newsman aroused the wrath of the assembled journalists by adding: 'In fact, we just don't want you around.' Reporters were never allowed to enter the hotel where the sessions were held." And Mr. Reynolds has personally told me that it is clear that you "wish to make it appear that these meetings are open and you have nothing to hide."

In order to dispel such suspicions, will you please advise me specifically when and where the 1975 Bilderberg meeting is to be held? This is the only way you can begin to quell the persistent suspicions that the Bilderbergers are a secretive, conspiratorial group with sinister plans.

Another example of conflicting and misleading statements on the part of your participants is that of Henry Anatole Grunwald, Managing Editor of Time. The Houston Chronicle (Aug. 4, 1974) quotes him as saying, "The fact of the meetings is certainly not secret, but the conferences themselves are private and summaries of what is said are distributed to the participants, not to outsiders--not that it would be especially difficult for an outsider to obtain a summary if he wanted to."

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.), a fellow participant, also stated (Baltimore News-American, Sept. 15, 1974), " . . . there is a published report on each meeting which is available for scholarly research and which covers the entire range of discussion." However, in spite of our many efforts and in spite of the fact that these participants have claimed there is a published report, we have not been able to procure a copy.

On May 15, 1974, we wrote Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (who we understand ordered Helmut Sonnenfeldt to attend the Megeve meeting in his stead) seeking information on the Bilderberg conference. Gerald O. Forcier, of the State Department, wrote us on June 17 that "a formal report on the Bilderberg Conference was not prepared, but the proceedings were reviewed by Mr. Sonnenfeldt and other American participants in discussion with the Secretary" (Kissinger). In a telephone conversation, Daniel Brown, of the State Department Bureau of Public Affairs, told me that State does have a summary or report of the Bilderberg meeting of April, 1974. Mr. Brown said they have not decided whether they can give out this report. This contradicts what Mr. Grunwald and Senator Mathias said, and reveals that State is in collusion or at least cooperation with the Bilderbergers.

Since the Bilderberg group consists of private individuals, and is a private organization with no official government status, the question arises whether the participants (including Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Winston Lord, who also attended from State) are in violation of the Logan Act. Elements of a crime under the Logan Act are as follows:

1. The actions forbidden to U.S. citizens:

- a. Without the permission or authority of the government;
- b. Directly or indirectly;
- c. To commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof;

Or

- d. To counsel, advise or assist in any "such correspondence," i.e., in any verbal or written correspondence by a U.S. citizen with any foreign government or...agent thereof;
- e. With an intent to influence the measure or conduct of any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof in relation to any disputes or controversies with the U.S.;

Or

- f. With an intent to defeat the measures of the government of the U.S.

When one considers the apparent Bilderberg goal of a one-world government--which can be accomplished only at the expense of America's sovereignty--it is our belief that attendance at a Bilderberg meeting is a crime. Many Americans agree.

Last year many nations experienced major government upheavals. For example, West Germany, England, Iceland, France, Israel and Portugal all ended up further to the left than before. In Germany, Helmut Schmidt, former Minister of Finance who participated in the 1974 Bilderberg meeting, was catapulted to a new governmental position, that of Chancellor. Yet for 18 months before this (as

reported by the CIA spokesman, William F. Buckley, Jr., in his column of June 2, 1974, Washington Star-News), it was known that Willy Brandt's number two man, Gunther Guillaume, was a communist agent. According to Buckley's column, Mr. Brandt and his aides had been notified by West German and U.S. intelligence many months before. Only at the time of the Bilderberg conference was this information made public and Brandt's successor "coincidentally" was attending that Bilderberg meeting. What a strange coincidence that the very day after the Bilderberg meeting, articles started to appear in newspapers that "West Germany's romance with its dynamic leader, Willy Brandt, and with his politics is waning" (Washington Star-News, Apr. 22, 1974).

Two weeks later, Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned and Schmidt succeeded him. Another Bilderberger was on his way.

To illustrate further the point that events of great magnitude surround Bilderberg meetings, according to the Nov.-Dec. 1974 issue of the foreign affairs letter H du B Reports, Prince Bernhard was informed ahead of time of the planned coup in Portugal!

Four days after the secret Megeve conference, the nationalist regime in Portugal was toppled by General Spínola who, according to the Feb. 1, 1975 Washington Observer "was also the beneficiary of CIA payola." The coup signalled the withdrawal of Portugal from Africa and the opening of unimaginable riches to the Bilderberg/Rockefeller-Rothschild-Oppenheimer cabal.

It seems far beyond credibility that events of such great importance were not discussed in Megeve by the very persons who planned to benefit from them. Therefore, will you please send me the full details of all discussions in Megeve concerning the overthrow of the legal Portuguese government and the takeover of the natural resources of Angola and Mozambique?

In April 1971, the Bilderbergers met on Rockefeller property in Woodstock, Vt. "As soon as the Bilderbergers got home, billions of dollars started mysteriously flooding out of America," the July 1974 Liberty Letter reported. Four months later, the dollar was no longer convertible into gold and thus the Administration let the dollar float (no fixed value against gold or any other reserve asset). This increasing flow of dollars out of America and into Europe continued until it reached a peak immediately before the devaluation. On Dec. 14, 1971, President Richard M. Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou, former employee of the Rothschilds of Bilderberg fame, met in the Azores. Jointly they announced that the dollar should be devalued. On Dec. 18, 1971, the dollar was devalued 8.57%. This made fabulous fortunes for those who converted their dollars into European currencies or who sold the dollar short.

Since the flow of dollars out of America began in earnest immediately after the Bilderberg meeting and since it is quite evident that this dumping of dollars contributed greatly to the devaluation of the dollar, is it true that the Bilderbergers not only had advance knowledge of the devaluation itself but also initiated the run against the U.S. dollar? Quoting again the July Liberty Letter, "Soon the rush was too much; Nixon got on TV and devalued the dollar and the insiders made billions in profit at the expense of you, the taxpayer."

It is hard to believe that any Bilderberger (especially an American) would make money at the expense of America. However, the Manchester, N.H. Union Leader (Nov. 12, 1971) reported: "At a top-secret conference held last April in Woodstock, Vt., a presidential adviser leaked information on the proposed economic freeze to a select group of national and international figures enabling them, according to a Washington source, to profit to the tune of \$15 to \$20 billion (emphasis added). The same presidential adviser also revealed President Nixon's plan to visit Red China, which further enabled these figures to make future commercial plans for mainland China."

In the light of this report, did the Bilderberg participants receive advance knowledge of the 1971 and 1973 devaluation?

Governor Rockefeller, a Bilderberger, told the Senate Rules and Administration Committee on Sept. 23 regarding his participation in Bilderberg meetings, "I was only in one meeting, and that was this last year...." (p. 86, Senate Committee Hearing) Yet, we have a list of participants of the 1957 Bilderberg Conference, on St. Simons Island, Ga., listing Nelson Rockefeller. Is this information incorrect, or did Mr. Rockefeller commit perjury?

Since various participants have said that the Bilderberg meetings are not secret, please send me a list of the dates of all previous meetings, the location, guests and the central theme of each. My request is consistent with your previous statements, since Richard Starnes of Scripps-Howard Newspapers quoted you as saying "Anyone who tells you the list is secret isn't telling the truth" (Fort Worth Press, June 20, 1974).

Once again, I would appreciate greatly a personal interview. I would be more than glad to meet any place, any time convenient for you, with the hope of learning more about the Bilderbergers. In order to report accurately, I would bring a tape recorder. Please reply to this sincere request; I am sure you will if you have nothing to hide.

CERTIFIED 210280 - RECEIPT REQUESTED

March 31, 1975

Mr. Daniel Brown
Freedom of Information Staff
Bureau of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of March 17, 1975, in which you inform me that the report of the Bilderberg Conference held in Negeve, France, on April 19-21, 1974, is not available from the State Department. This is somewhat confusing since you have personally admitted to me over the telephone that the report was in the State Department files.

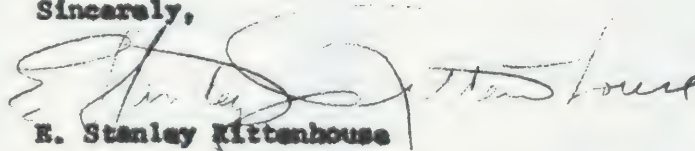
If Mr. Winston Lord and Mrl Helmut Sonnenfeldt consider this report their private property, why did they travel at the expense of the taxpayers? Your letter of July 24, 1974, addressed to Mr. Leach-Lewis stated that Mr. Lord received \$1,213.88 and Mr. Sonnenfeldt received \$1,295.84 plus incidental expenses of \$122.25. You also acknowledge in that same letter that "Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Mr. Lord attended in official capacities." That being the case, they owe the State Department this report, the same report you had earlier acknowledged as being in the files of the State Department.

If they were attending "in official capacities" and yet consider themselves private citizens when it comes to submitting the information gathered, it is clearly evident that they are in violation of the Logan Act. As we know, officers and/or agents of foreign governments were in attendance at the April, 1974, Bilderberg meeting. Since your letter of July 24, 1974, stated that Mr. Sonnenfeldt and Mr. Lord did participate in discussions combined with your acknowledgement of March 17, 1975, that "they did not receive any report which they are at liberty to furnish the Department for inclusion in its records," it is apparent that these two gentlemen could very well have committed a criminal offense under the Logan Act.

In other words, they attend "in official capacities," travel at taxpayers' expense and participate in the discussions, but consider themselves private citizens when it comes to releasing the report which they have received. Are these men conspiring against LIBERTY LOBBY and the American people by withholding this vital report? Are you an accessory to their illegal act?

The many subscribers, supporters and those of our radio audience look forward to learning what schemes the Bilderbergers have planned. Should the State Department be represented at the next Bilderberg meeting, we eagerly await receiving not only a copy of the 1974 report but the 1975 report as well.'

Sincerely,



E. Stanley Rittenhouse

P.S. Would you be so kind as to furnish the dates and location of the coming Bilderberg meeting.

BILDERBERG MEETING, MEGEVE, FRANCE - April 19-21, 1974

FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

H.R.H. The Prince of the NETHERLANDS
Chairman
Ernst H. van der BEUGEL
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Honorary Secretary General for Europe
Joseph E. JOHNSON
President Emeritus, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Honorary Secretary General for the United States
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Honorary Treasurer

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BAUMGARTNER, Wilfrid S.
Former President, Rhone-Poulenc S.A.
Honorary Governor, Banque de France

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Member of Parliament
Former Inspecteur des Finances
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FAURE, Madame Lucie
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Author working paper
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Member of Parliament
Mayor of Chamoni
LEPRINCE-RINGUET, Louis
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Member, "Académie des Sciences"
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SCHMIDT, Helmut
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LUNS, Joseph M.A.H.
Secretary General, N.A.T.O.

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President, Association pour l'Etude des Problèmes
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FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

BILDERBERG MEETING CESME, TURKEY
APR. 25-27, 1975

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C. Frits KARSTEN
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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN

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REPORT FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1975

SAIGON - Negotiation govern
capital

collapse as Commun
threaten

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

To the Participants:

Please note times of return flights on Sunday, April 27th, as follows:

The Bilderberg Charter to Zurich will leave Izmir Airport at 16.30 hrs.

Please have your luggage brought down to the Lobby by 13.00 hrs. at the latest. Kindly call for a porter to bring it down.

Departure time of the buses from the Hotel: 14.00 hrs.

For individual departures:

Please inform the Travel Desk of the exact time of your return flight and be ready to leave the Hotel two and a half hours before the departure time.

Kindly ignore this notice if you have already informed the Travel Desk.

REUNION BILDERBERG

Cesme, les 25, 26 et 27 avril, 1975

LIGNES DIRECTRICES POUR LA DISCUSSION POLITIQUE

1. Situation actuelle du conflit arabo-israélien et perspectives ouvertes aux efforts pour le résoudre.
2. Les répercussions de ce conflit sur:
 - a) Les relations entre les membres de l'OTAN.
 - b) Les relations Est-Ouest.

Meeting Draws Fire Again

Cesme, Turkey - UPI - International leaders meeting here were accused Saturday of holding a closed door conference to cover up a conspiracy that would enrich themselves at taxpayers' expense.

The meeting is known as the Bilderberg Conference, and considers solutions to world problems. It draws prominent leaders from many nations.

Willis Carto, spokesman for the Liberty Lobby, an American conservative lobbyist group, made the accusation. The Bilderberg meeting, an annual event, usually draws criticism because of its secrecy.

Milwaukee Journal
Apr. 27, 1975

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

Le numéro de telephone du Grand Efes Hotel : 44300

LE PROGRAMME DES DAMES

Judi, le 24 avril	: 18.35	Arrivée à l'aéroport de Çiğli du vol spécial de Turkish Airlines. Accueil et transport à l'Hôtel Grand Efes
	20.30	Cocktail et dîner à l'Hôtel offerts par Madame Selahattin Beyazit
Vendredi, le 25 avril	: 10.00 - 12.00	Visite de la ville d'Izmir, la forteresse d'Alexandre, la mosquée de Hisar, et le musée archéologique
	Déjeuner	Libre Suggestion : Park Restaurant
	Après-midi	Libre Suggestion : "Shopping" en ville
	La soirée	Libre Suggestion : "Izmir la nuit" Dîner au restaurant le "Yengeç", célèbre pour ses fruits de mer; café turc et liqueurs seront servis à Karşıyaka dans un café au bord de la mer Retour à Konak en bateau
Samedi, le 26 avril	:	Visite de la ville d'Ephèse (toute la journée)
	9.30	Départ de l'Hôtel en car, pour Selçuk. Visite de la Basilique St. Jean, La Mosquée d'Isabey, la maison de La Sainte Vierge et les ruines de la ville d'Ephèse (l'Odéon, la Fontaine de Trojan, les bains, le temple de Hadrian, le théâtre)
	13.00	Dejeuner servi à l'Hôtel Imbat à Kuşadası vous pourrez vous baigner dans la mer à votre aise.

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

SECRET WORLD SUMMIT CONFERENCE: 1975

June 1975
Number 141

The 1975 conference of the mysterious Bilderberg Organization took place in Turkey, Apr. 25-27. A LIBERTY LOBBY reporter was on hand throughout this year's meeting, which in many ways was different from previous Bilderberg meetings* and marked a turning point in them.

The 1975 meeting took place against the background of the most massive exposure the Bilderbergers have ever suffered. In 1974 the meeting was at Megeve, France. A LIBERTY LOBBY reporter was there and although no news whatever of this important gathering was carried by either the Associated Press, United Press International or any newspaper in the U.S., LIBERTY LOBBY alerted millions of Americans to the facts through the media of its publications and radio program. Because of these efforts, numerous editors of daily newspapers asked AP and UPI about previous Bilderberg meetings and demanded coverage of later ones.

Finding themselves in the embarrassing position of having been caught in what had every appearance of a conspiracy to suppress important news, officials of both wire services made certain that a competent correspondent was on the scene at the 1975 meeting. Mr. John Lawton therefore represented UPI and Mrs. Emel Amil the AP.

LOCATION OF THE 1975 CONFERENCE

The 1975 meeting took place at Cesme (pronounced CHESS-ma), Turkey, a small village on a dead-end road 50 miles east of Izmir. The sole attraction of Cesme is its huge, new luxury hotel . . . amidst the area's contrasting poverty. This is the Golden Dolphin, located in Cesme because the Aegean Sea is pure and clear there, and the sun usually shines. Presumably the Bilderbergers found other attractions beckoning from Cesme, however--its location marks it as one of the more inaccessible places in the world. Unless one takes a private plane directly to Izmir, or comes by private yacht to the dock of the Golden Dolphin, the only way to reach this out-of-the-way spot is by commercial airline to Istanbul, transfer in the dingy airport there to another plane for Izmir, then by rented car, taxi or donkey cart to Cesme via a two-lane road intermittently blockaded by Turkish Army troops and police, carrying sub-machine guns.

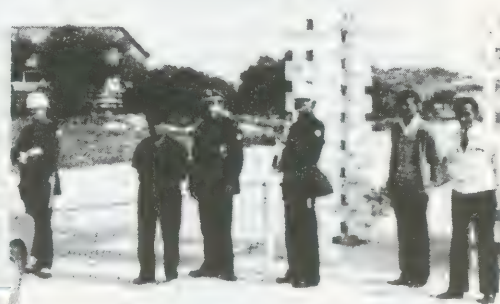
Following previous custom, a press conference was held the day prior to the meeting. The location was the Efes Hotel, in Izmir, which housed the Bilderberg wives, who also were not allowed to attend the tightly guarded Golden Dolphin conference.



Press conference at Efes Hotel, 50 miles from Golden Dolphin, site of Bilderberg Conference. H.R.H. Bernhard in center, flanked by Ernst H. van der Beugel and Selahattin Beyazit.



Entrance to luxurious Golden Dolphin, Cesme, Turkey. This picture taken only minutes before guests were evicted, hotel was closed and sealed off to receive Bilderbergers.



Turkish guards at hotel entrance. Note two Army men with submachine guns. Local police, national security plainclothes men and hotel security representatives also pose.

*See Liberty Lowdown Nos. 100, 129-133, 137.

All Bilderberg press conferences of previous years have been staged and faked affairs from which nothing of substance has been allowed to escape. Reporters attending previous press conferences have been personally selected by Bilderberg officials, and all stories turned in to the wire services have been mysteriously plucked out of circulation before going on the wires to correspondent newspapers.

This one, however, was different. Some 50 reporters and photographers attended, the vast majority representing Turkish papers. In addition to the UPI and AP correspondents, Reuters and the French Agence Presse were represented. The only American citizen attending was the LIBERTY LOBBY reporter.

THE PLANS OF MICE AND MEN . . .

The Bilderberg visit caused an uproar in Turkey, which was unexpected and distinctly unwelcome to the Bilderbergers. The unwanted attention came from the recent action of Congress in boycotting shipment of arms to Turkey. Because of this, the Turkish papers played up the Cesme meeting with front-page stories and photos, naively believing that the important personages who had suddenly descended on their country must be sympathetically discussing Turkish problems--in spite of the repeated (and embarrassed) denials of this by various Bilderbergers, who wanted privacy.

Spokesman at the press conference was H.R.H. Bernhard, husband of the richest woman in the world. Bernhard's haughty disdain of reporters prying into what he considers his personal affairs is legendary. He was flanked by Ernst H. van der Beugel, Bilderberg Hon. Secy. Gen. for Europe, and Selahattin Beyazit, a wealthy Turkish industrialist who interpreted. The following is a synopsis of some of the most significant of Bernhard's answers at the press conference:

1. The Bilderbergers often hold more than one secret meeting a year.
2. This was their second meeting in Turkey--the first one being in 1959.
3. The meeting in Turkey was "completely coincidental with the Turkish crisis," and was planned more than a year ago. (A private source at the Golden Dolphin Hotel advised Liberty Lowdown that the reservation had been made "three months ago.")
4. The 1976 meeting will be held in the U.S. and the 1977 meeting in England. Bernhard professed ignorance as to exactly where.
5. Under no circumstances would the press be invited into the Golden Dolphin to interview the guests, attend meetings or take pictures.
6. Although no member of the press had ever been allowed to cover a Bilderberg conference, certain "members of the press are invited to attend," and they often use facts and viewpoints gathered at the meetings as "background material" for later stories.

The press conference gave the LIBERTY LOBBY reporter a rare opportunity to directly question Prince Bernhard. The first question was whether the devaluation of the dollar was discussed at the Bilderberg meeting in Woodstock, Vt., in 1971, seeing that many of the participants at that meeting were the very speculators who profited billions of dollars at the expense of the taxpayers. (That devaluation, although enormously profitable to the speculators, put an end to the financial independence of the U.S. and signaled the future collapse of the American economy.) Bernhard said that he didn't recall whether the subject of devaluation was discussed in 1971.

Liberty Lowdown then asked how the Bilderberg organization could pass itself off as private, not subject to public scrutiny, seeing that it freely uses tax money to pay its expenses. The Bilderbergers use tax money, not only directly, such as to pay the travel expenses and salaries of the governmental officials from many countries who attend their affairs, but also indirectly through tax-free foundations and by the use of deductible travel and other expenditures on the books of

Dayton, Ohio Daily News
July 11, 1975

Rocky Not 'Bilderberger'

Please define the "Bilderbergers." Who attends their meetings and why do they operate in secrecy? I'd like to know why we never see anything in the paper about these men who have so much to say about our lives. Isn't Nelson Rockefeller a Bilderberger?

E.A. Boehm, Dayton

Sorry, there is no trustworthy evidence that the group actually does exist, has meetings or anything else. The term "Bilderberger" or "Bilderburger" often pops up in right-wing literature, and it supposedly refers to a member of a secret society that rules the world like something out of a James Bond story. Devotees of sinister conspiracy theories like to believe in the Bilderbergers, and it's a privilege they can enjoy in a free country.

Nelson Rockefeller does exist, of course, and the record shows he is a Republican.

profit-making corporations. For instance, the Bilderberg office at 345 E. 46th St. in New York City is in the suite of the tax-exempt Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Not only the rent is paid for by foundation money, and thus by American taxpayers, but also the salaries of the Hon. Secy. Gen. for the U.S., Mr. Joseph E. Johnson and his secretaries, as well as long distance phone calls, telegrams and postage to all points of the world and, presumably, travel expenses to Bilderberg meetings and in carrying on ancillary Bilderberg business the rest of the year.

At first, Bernhard denied the use of tax money; then he admitted that a very little might be used but claimed that Mr. Johnson, the top Bilderberg executive in the U.S., paid for many Bilderberg expenses out of his own pocket and not out of the tax-exempt treasury of the Carnegie fund, which he heads. If Bernhard is to be believed, this would make Mr. Johnson the most generous man in history; in fact, one would be excused for questioning the sanity of a man who would contribute his own wages to further the economic interests of billionaires, such as the Rockefellers, Rothschilds and Wallenbergs.

Bernhard was then asked by the LIBERTY LOBBY reporter whether the expenses of the Bilderberg meetings were paid for by various tax-free Rockefeller enterprises. At this, His Royal Highness giggled nervously and denied all--perhaps because if true it would put him in the position of being merely a front man for the Rockefeller Dynasty. Liberty Lowdown then asked whether the Bilderberg books should not be subjected to a public audit; not surprisingly, Bernhard did not think this a constructive step at all.

Liberty Lowdown's next question to Bernhard followed one by a Turkish reporter regarding the barring of reporters to the secret Bilderberg meetings. After making it clear that under no circumstances would reporters be allowed inside the gates of the Golden Dolphin or any place where the brotherhood happened to be meeting, Bernhard then went on to say that although reporters were barred, owners and top executives of the press were always invited to attend, and he often noted, he said, that after a Bilderberg meeting these gentry would see to it that the ideas discussed at the secret conference would be reflected in the media they control. At this, Liberty Lowdown asked whether it was not unethical for a journalist to use the media to reflect the point of view impressed upon him at a secret meeting with some of the most powerful men in the world without mentioning the source. Bernhard and van der Beugel both heatedly denied that this was unethical and decided it was about time to close the press conference.

Parenthetically, a search back through 1954 in the "All the News That's Fit to Print" New York Times Index reveals that the name "Bilderberg" is listed only for the year 1965 although officers, directors or owners of the Times have attended virtually all meetings. To illustrate, Cyrus Sulzberger, New York Times official, was one of the guests in Cesme and wrote a number of columns for his paper from there without, however, any mention of the sanctified word "Bilderberg." Another journalist attending Cesme as an invited guest was William F. Buckley, Jr., UN delegate, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, "former" CIA agent and editor of National Review, the voice of "conservative" internationalism. Former meetings have drawn the President of Newsweek, the Managing Editor of Time, etc., etc.

(To be continued)

LIBERTY LOWDOWN

A CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON REPORT SUPPLIED ONLY TO LIBERTY LOBBY PLEDGERS

BILDERBERG REPORT (continued)

July 1975
Number 142

As always, one of the most intriguing aspects of the Bilderberg meeting at Cesme, Turkey, Apr. 25-27, 1975, was the high degree of secrecy, enforced by security precautions befitting kings and dictators. Beginning at 4 p.m. Apr. 23, all former guests had been evicted. An airtight cordon of guards was thrown around the Golden Dolphin, comprising machine-gun-toting Turkish Army troops, Turkish plainclothes secret police (called "MIT"), local police and an assortment of guards and agents from many countries. A Turkish cruiser patrolled the blue waters of the Aegean and a helicopter buzzed overhead. Following previous procedure reported at former Bilderberg meetings, no employee was permitted to leave the hotel after it was secured even in case of emergency.

Inside the Golden Dolphin, according to confidential sources available to Liberty Lowdown, guards patrolled. Two employees found with a camera were fired and jailed. The room where the actual meetings took place was sealed once the sessions began, and before every session was carefully debugged to find hidden mikes. No hotel employee was allowed inside the meeting room at any time. It was guarded day and night, even when no meeting was in progress.

Most guests at Cesme had attended previous meetings. A copy of the Final Guest List was obtained and is available to Board of Policy members upon request.

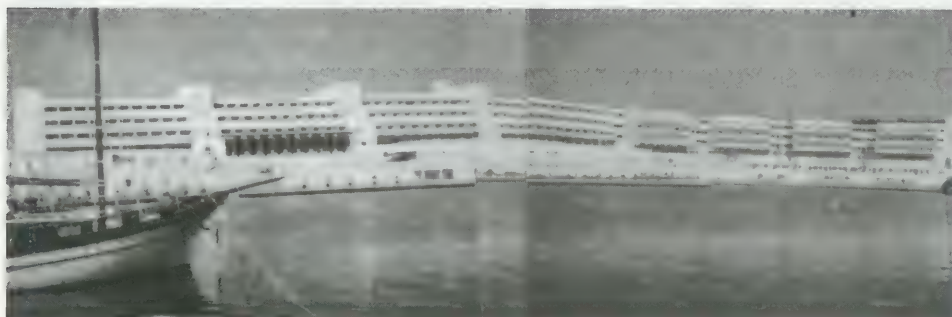
David Rockefeller was of course there, as he has been to every Bilderberg meeting insofar as is known. LIBERTY LOBBY is advised by sources inside the Golden Dolphin that he appeared to be the one actually in charge. Baron Edmond de Rothschild of France was also there, as he usually is, and Marcus Wallenberg, of Sweden. These three men control more of the world's assets than any other 10 or 20 men alive. Incidentally, it is reported to Liberty Lowdown that often these three men would not attend the main conference but would absent themselves, presumably for private discussions with other guests elsewhere in the hotel. "Attendance at the main meeting varied," an inside source told Liberty Lowdown.

Great Britain, which has virtually been reduced to the role of beggar at the Rockefeller banquet table, was represented by the Conservative Party leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who also happened to be one of only two women present--the other being a leftist Turkish university economics professor. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, also attended.

ROCKY ABSENT

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller was invited but declined to attend. In the past he has attended numerous Bilderberg conferences. The White House was directly represented, however; Donald Rumsfeld, Assistant to the President, attended. Rumsfeld is reported by the liberal-internationalist Washington Post as "the most powerful man in Washington next to the President." He is an extremely busy man who has no time for anything but the most important official business. Needless to add, his travel expenses and his salary during the days he absented himself from his extremely important job to attend the "private" Bilderberg conference were paid by the taxpayers. No information is available at this time on other White House employees, such as secretaries, bodyguards, etc., who may have accompanied him.

Olaf Palme, Swedish Prime Minister, was scheduled to attend, his name being included in the Final Guest List, but at the last minute he canceled because of the serious bombing incident at the Germany Embassy in Stockholm.



Composite shot of luxurious, new Golden Dolphin Hotel, taken from private dock on Aegean Sea. Hotel has 900 rooms; entire facility booked for Bilderbergers, including their retainers, servants and security men. All hotel employees forbidden to leave for three days while top secret meetings in progress. No photos permitted after hotel sealed.

Robert S. McNamara, who by virtue of his position as head of the World Bank has become one of the most important internationalists in the world, was shown some deference by the other guests, according to an inside source. Fittingly, the official Guest List had McNamara (who has the added distinction of being the man who disarmed America) in the "International" Section, not as a U.S. citizen.

Another highly important Rockefeller hanger-on at Cesme was the man with the unpronounceable name--Zbigniew Brzezinski. He is listed in the "United States" Section although he is the Director of David Rockefeller's international Trilateral Commission. This permanent body consists of multinational corporate leaders and labor bosses from North America, Europe and Japan. Brzezinski, who is touted by the press as an expert on many things, such as the U.S.S.R., is considered by Rockefeller-watchers to be one of the more sinister specimens to be found in the Rockefeller stables.

Persons obviously connected with the ownership of newspapers, radio or TV attended from Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the U.S.

WHAT HAPPENED?

It is true that important world events often happen after a Bilderberg conference. In 1971 it was the devaluation of the dollar. In 1974 it was the Portuguese coup, which resulted in the withdrawal of Portugal from Africa on schedule and the effective capture of the incredibly rich natural resources of Angola and Mozambique by the international Rockefeller cabal. The coup also tremendously heightened pressure against South Africa and Rhodesia to turn themselves over to Negro rule.

At the Izmir press conference, Bernhard claimed that the topics to be discussed at Cesme included "The Economic, Social and Political Consequences of Inflation" and "The Present Status and Prospects to Resolve the Arab-Israel Conflict." A confidential Bilderberg document that found its way into

the possession of LIBERTY LOBBY indicates that the subject of "the loss of American credibility due to the defeat in Vietnam" was also discussed. A correspondent reports that a Spanish paper, the English-language Iberian Daily Sun, said that the "Surge of Communist Expansion in Southeast Asia and Portugal" was also discussed.

Some cynics might note that the fall of Vietnam to the communists happened within days of the adjournment of the Cesme meeting, as if that tragic event was finally approved. Many of the men who were at Cesme made gigantic profits from the Vietnam adventure while also profiting from the concurrent progress of "detente" which kept the Viet Cong supplied with plentiful arms and materiel from the U.S.S.R., guaranteeing the betrayal and defeat of our trusting ally.

A learned Rhodesian authority, Dr. Ian Anderson, Chairman of the White nationalist Candour League there, says, "We forecast now that Turkey will be prised from its somewhat tenuous allegiance to NATO; that American missile bases in Turkey will be removed; that the oilfields in the Aegean Sea, at present disputed between Greece and Turkey, will pass into Turkish hands; and that Turkey will shortly become a Soviet satellite."

A reporter at Cesme advised Liberty Lowdown that he had been permitted to read the "TOP SECRET" report of last year's conference. This document, he states, was extremely boring and dull, being a recital of dry speeches on economics. He was unable to answer why busy men, whose time is often worth thousands of dollars per hour, and who have spent practically every waking hour of their lives in the single-minded pursuit of money, would waste four or five days and travel half way around the earth to listen to similar dull speeches at the dead end of an obscure byway in Turkish Asia.

CONSPIRACY

The LIBERTY LOBBY reporter stayed at the Cesme Hotel about one mile west of the Golden Dolphin. Although not so large nor new as the Golden Dolphin it is the only other hotel in the area ranking at or near that class. It was learned from the hotel management that the Turkish bank owning the hotel had instructed them not to accept any reservations from any reporters during Apr. 24-27. The reason for this order was unknown to the hotel until it became apparent. Fortunately the LIBERTY LOBBY reporter had taken the precaution of registering as a tourist and not as a reporter, or otherwise would have had to stay in Izmir, which was the clear intent of the Bilderberg managers.

The Cesme Hotel became the unofficial headquarters for reporters attempting to cover the secret meetings only a short distance away. Short of blockading this hotel (like the Golden Dolphin), nothing could be done to prevent this. This was obviously disappointing to the Bilderbergers, who had labeled the far-away Efes Hotel, in Izmir, as their "official" press headquarters.

Another factor which seriously inhibited coverage of the event was the mysterious trouble with the telephone lines from Cesme. It became virtually impossible to get through even as far as Izmir, and international calls were impossible. Even the line through communist Yugoslavia--the main trunk to Europe and the rest of the world--had been closed. Natives reported that never before had making a telephone call been so difficult. They were also convinced that all calls were being monitored by MIT (the Turkish secret police).

Liberty Lowdown came into possession of a number of authentic Bilderberg documents, including handwritten communications by various Bilderberg members. Also, a copy of a secret AP report for Bilderberg members only, "No part" of which "is to be published or broadcast in any manner." Photocopies of these secret documents will be released later.

SIGNIFICANCE

Undoubtedly some of the plans laid for the Cesme meeting backfired. Instead of meeting in an out-of-the-way, anonymous place to find the privacy they desired, the Bilderbergers found themselves in the middle of a domestic crisis, with all the newspapers (which misunderstood the nature of the Bilderberg Conference) reporting every public move and demanding information. "This is the most undemocratic thing I can remember ever happening in Turkey," commented one reporter to Liberty Lowdown.

In addition to this, LIBERTY LOBBY's exposure of the 1974 meeting resulted in such pressure on the UPI and AP that for the first time in history they were forced to be sure that the story was covered and that articles were dispatched over their wires. This was certainly undesired by the Bilderbergers, whose malignant power is strictly limited by the amount of secret control they exercise on "public opinion." A crack in that control is not only cause for rejoicing by men and women who hate tyranny and lies and who love freedom and truth; it must be a terrifying event for conspiratorial parasites and brigands whose careers are founded on fraud, theft, treason and the criminal secrecy that makes their illegitimate power possible.

INSIDE BILDERBERG

This year's Bilderberg meeting in Cesme, Turkey (see Official Guest List reprinted in last issue) was better covered than any previous meeting.

Although secrecy precautions were as great as ever, WO's reporter was able to arrange for two Turkish employees of the luxurious Golden Dolphin Hotel, where the meeting was held, to supply information during the course of the conference.

Piecing their reports together, an interesting picture emerges. Bilderberg-watchers have offered many theories about the real purpose and direction behind the meetings. WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER can definitely report that the boss Bilderberger is David Rockefeller.

WO's inside sources report that all details regarding arrangements were normally handled by Jos. E. Johnson, top Bilderberg functionary for the U.S. (See exchange of letters between Johnson and WO reporter, WO 183.) H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, nominal chairman of the Bilderbergers, also gave orders as did World Bank boss, Robert S. McNamara. But the top man was David Rockefeller—an extremely significant bit of information which confirms WO's interpretation of the meetings.

Rockefeller personally gave orders to the Chief of Police of Cesme regarding security. He also personally dealt with hotel officials from time to time regarding arrangements, something that neither Marcus Wallenberg nor Edmond Rothchild did—the other two multi-billionaires in attendance.

The room the Bilderbergers met in was guarded night and day. It was de-bugged each morning and during every recess. All furniture was moved out and special furniture installed. Special sound-proof glass was flown in from Europe and installed by European technicians.

All Bilderberg meetings are recorded. The technician handling the recording is a German-Swiss, about 60 years old. He has done this job every year for many years.

Discussions and speeches are in French or English, and are simultaneously translated into the other language. Ear phones are provided and by means of a dial, listeners can turn to either language, like in the UN.

A report is printed of every Bilderberg meeting and is later provided to participants in booklet form, with the words, "TOP SECRET" on the cover.

In addition to the security personnel provided by the Turks—including machine gun-bearing Army troops, secret police and local police—the Bilderbergers brought their own security personnel numbering 70.

Danish hostesses were also flown in. They wore

red skirts and white blouses during the day. They did not attend any of the meetings but catered to the wants of the Bilderbergers at other times.

The huge Golden Dolphin is a jointly-owned project of Turkish and Danish interests. One of the owners is Selahattin Beyazit, a wealthy Turk whose interests are believed to be financed by the Rockefeller family bank, Chase Manhattan. It is only a year old, and is still in the process of final construction. Beyazit acted as interpreter for Bernhard to the Turkish press.

The Cesme meeting was covered far better than any previous Bilderberg meeting because the Turkish press had the notion that the meeting had been held in Turkey to deal with the Cyprus issue. Bernhard, however, repeatedly denied that such was the case.

Communications for the Bilderbergers with the outside world were handled this way. Due to Turkish law, it is doubtful if any special short wave was allowed. However, eleven of the twelve telephone lines into Cesme were assigned to the Bilderbergers during the conference, with direct connections to Ankara. In Ankara the caller was connected to his respective embassy, which then forwarded the call directly to the home country of the calling party. Thus, if Donald Runsfeld wished to call President Ford, David Rockefeller wished to call Moscow or Peking or Bill Buckley wished to call Bill Rusher, their calls went through a Turkish line to the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, then directly to Washington and on to the party desired in the U.S., charges courtesy, no doubt, of the taxpayers.

During the press conference the day prior to the opening of the Bilderberg meeting, one reporter who was mystified at the secrecy surrounding the affair, asked Bernhard if the Bilderberg organization was in any way related to Masonry. Bernhard denied that it was, but seemed somewhat nervous.

WO reprints herewith an exclusive listing of all Bilderberg meetings:

May 1954	Oosterbeek, Netherlands
March 1955	Barbizon, France
Sept. 1955	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
May 1956	Fredensborg, Denmark
February 1957	St. Simons Island, Georgia, United States
October 1957	Fiuggi, Italy
September 1958	Buxton, United Kingdom
September 1959	Yesilkoy, Turkey
May 1960	Burgenstock, Switzerland
April 1961	Quebec, Canada
May 18-20, 1962	Saltsjobaden, Sweden
May 29-31, 1963	Cannes, France
March 20-22, 1964	Williamsburg, Virginia USA
April 2-4, 1965	Lake Como, Italy
March 26-27, 1966	Wiesbaden, Germany
March 31-April 2, 1967	Cambridge, England
April 26-28, 1968	Mont Tremblant, Canada
May 9-11, 1969	Copenhagen, Denmark
April 17-19, 1970	Bad Ragaz, Switzerland
April 23-25, 1971	Woodstock, Vermont USA
April 21-23, 1972	Knokke, Belgium
May 11-13, 1973	Saltsjobaden, Sweden
April 19-21, 1974	Megeve, France
April 25-27, 1975	Cesme, Turkey

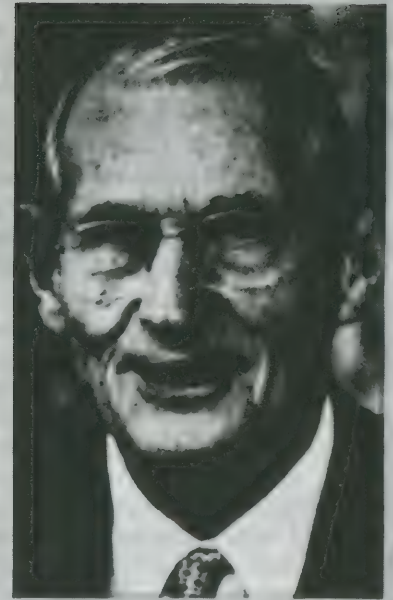


Şu resme bir kez bakalım: Kimi der bu adama Fransız Milletleri Baron Rothschild diye... Sade bir vatandaşın farkı var mı?

Baron Edmond de Rothschild



David Rockefeller



Marcus Wallenberg



Robert S. McNamara and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher



Ford'un temsilcisi ve dev uçağı

Donald Rumsfeld

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

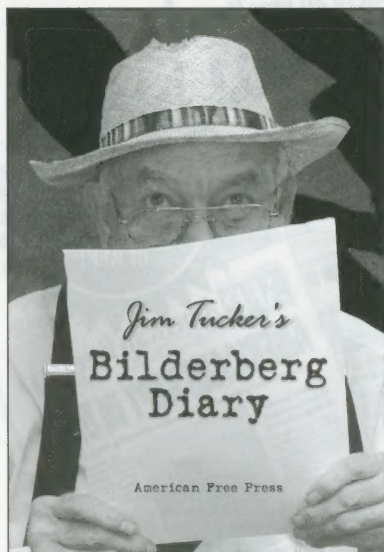
Your comments ~~on~~ on the Middle East will, in my view, come much closer to what occurs than Mr. Ball's comments.

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

Edmond
Will you please tell Robert (as we have done many times) that the way he has asserted the secretariat has been really unique and all of us are deeply indebted to him.
I must

JIM TUCKER'S BILDERBERG DIARY

One Man's 25-Year Battle to Shine the Light on the World Shadow Government



If you've never heard the word "Bilderberg," don't feel as though you are uninformed. Some of the best-read, most-widely-traveled folks on the face of the planet have no knowledge whatsoever regarding the existence of the group—formally known by its leadership and members as "The Bilderberg Meetings."

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Now with the release of *Bilderberg Diary* by veteran journalist James P. Tucker, Jr., those who've never known of Bilderberg will get a first-hand account of its history from the one journalist who has doggedly tailed the Bilderbergers all over the United States and Europe for the last quarter of a century.

Although the mass media in the United States—both print and broadcast

—has determinedly suppressed news and information about—even the very existence of—Bilderberg, Tucker has established himself as the world's foremost authority on Bilderberg, reporting on their intrigues in the pages of the Washington-based AMERICAN FREE PRESS.

In *Bilderberg Diary* Jim Tucker lays out—for the first time—his entire remarkable history of covering Bilderberg, literally infiltrating Bilderberg meetings, procuring their private documents, and working relentlessly to shine the spotlight of public scrutiny on Bilderberg's shadowy affairs.

Tucker's colorful prose will introduce you to the little-known arena of the Bilderberg elite, a memorable and panoramic journey that lays bare the realities behind modern-day international power politics in a way never seen before.



The Hotel de Bilderberg, site of the first Bilderberg meeting.



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At left, an AMERICAN FREE PRESS photographer snapped this photo of a lunch gathering in Stresa, Italy in 2004. Some of the diners pictured include Vernon Jordan (far left) and Richard Perle (far right). Other luminaries captured on film at the Stresa meeting included David Rockefeller and Etienne Davignon.

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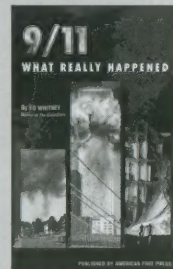
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THE BILDERBERG FILES is a special assembly of rare research material and early reports on Bilderberg relating to the history of the shadowy international power bloc which meets annually under the formal name: "The Bilderberg Meetings" ...

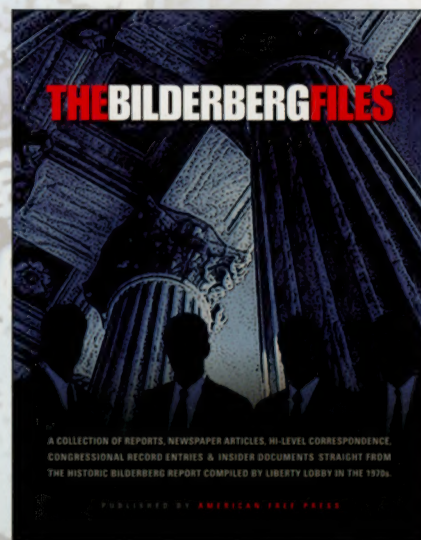
Inside this provocative and timeless report, readers will find a wealth of actual confidential Bilderberg documents that prove without a doubt that this secretive globalist group is indeed operating behind the scenes despite denials by top money men and their lackeys in government and the mainstream press. These files originally came into the hands of Willis Carto, the founder of the Washington-based populist institution LIBERTY LOBBY, after he traveled to Turkey a quarter-century ago to report on the shadowy organization.

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